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Shriver years recalled

New U.S. envoys: French sigh, smile

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
"When is the last time you were at the American Embassy?" a French official prominent in the information field asked a politician friend.

"Oh, I don't know," the friend replied. "Probably when Mr. Shriver [R. Sargent Shriver, former President John F. Kennedy's brother-in-law] was ambassador. Five or six years ago, I should think."

The official was not hostile to the incumbent American Ambassador, John N. Irwin II, whose replacement by presidential counselor Kenneth Rush has just been announced. He was simply making the point that, under the United States' two most recent ambassadors to France — Mr. Irwin and his brother-in-law, the late Arthur K. Watson — the American Embassy in Paris has not been the kind of place one would expect to go to meet interesting people.

Whether the duty of an ambassador is to provide the kind of atmosphere conducive to such encounters is another question. Some of the United States' most successful ambassadors abroad have been hard-headed professional diplomats who kept their contacts on a strictly government-to-government basis.

Respect gained

By this criterion, French professionals have respected both Mr. Watson and Mr. Irwin for what was considered their direct access to the White House.

Mr. Rush will come to France with a similar reputation, and with the additional advantage of having known French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues when both were am-

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Haig: NATO-bound?



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Kenneth Rush: to France

How Ford will run 1976 race

He plans close watch on national committee

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford, it has been learned, is taking what one friend calls "enormous precautions" to keep a tight hold on the national Republican organization.

To make certain there are no more Watergates, the President has selected the Republican National Committee as the political arm to run the 1976 presidential campaign.

But Mr. Ford is making it crystal clear that he and no one else will be the overall manager of his campaign and of the political organization.

Thus, the key person in the latest administration and national committee-related personnel shifts is the President's aide, Dean Burch, who will be Mr. Ford's liaison with the national committee.

'Eyes and ears'

Mr. Burch's job — it is learned — is to be the "eyes and ears" of the President in the national committee.

Through Mr. Burch, Mr. Ford will make his presence continually apparent in the committee. And through Mr. Burch, Mr. Ford expects to keep so well informed of every committee move that it will be impossible for any important committee action to be taken without his knowledge and concurrence.

In this way, the President feels he is setting up a foolproof system to see to it that none of the illegal Watergate excesses perpetrated by the 1972 Committee to Re-elect the President will take place in 1976.

Former President Richard M. Nixon has stated that he let the 1972 campaign get out of hand — and that he made a mistake in delegating the campaign operation to the Committee to Re-elect the President. Mr. Ford now moves to see that this does not happen to him.

What then does Mr. Ford's new decision to play a particularly active role in party affairs do to the power of the newly-selected Republican national chairman, Mary Louise Smith of Iowa?

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What the White House summit wise men prescribe for slump

Fueling slow economy but not inflation is puzzle for U.S.

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As President Ford launched his much-heralded, massive effort to "draw up a [national] battle plan to combat a common enemy — inflation," awareness was increasing here that recession poses as much a threat to U.S. well-being as inflation.

And consensus emerged among the economists gathered at the White House Thursday that more money may have to be allowed into the economy to prevent the economy from moving farther into a slump. Almost all agreed however that, based on present evidence, the U.S. economy was not likely to slip into deep depression.

Consensus sought

The more than 20 economists met with Mr. Ford in the White House East Room to start a three-week, nationwide series of meetings designed to reach a public consensus on ways to fight inflation.

The climax will be a major economic summit Sept. 27-28 back at the White House.

Mr. Ford and his advisers have already indicated they will reject wage and price controls, will cut government spending below \$300 billion this year, and use "jawboning" to persuade industry to hold the line on prices.

The question now is whether the series of economic meetings — to cover labor, housing, agriculture, banking and finance, natural resources, and manufacturing — will in fact reach consensus, or produce instead a vast range of alternatives, some of them contradictory.

Recession concern

While most of the economists Thursday agreed with Mr. Ford's stress on fiscal restraint, their views ranged far more broadly into what must be done to control recession.

Along with an easing of monetary restraints by the Federal Reserve



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

Target: easing unemployment, other inflation ills

Board, at least one expert advocated that congressional legislation be monitored, along with industry and labor.

George Shultz, former economic "czar" in the Nixon administration, indicated that the impact on the economy of legislation should be carefully and continually weighed, as part of the nation's anti-inflation fight.

"We must focus," said Otto Eckstein of Harvard University, summing up a prevalent view, "on how to get out of recession, without creating more inflation."

Dr. Eckstein, one of the economists from the academic, business, banking, and labor fields, invited to the White House for Thursday's one-day conference, foresees the jobless rate rising from 5.3 to 6 percent or higher next year. He also expects an inflation rate of 10 percent this year, dipping to 8 percent in 1976, and declining to perhaps 6.5 percent the year after that.

Other experts, while citing slightly different numbers also expect the inflation-recession syndrome to continue for many months.

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Soviet-China rift keeps Southeast Asia stable

By Joseph C. Harsch

Twenty years ago this weekend the Secretary of State of the United States, John Foster Dulles, was in Manila signing the documents that set up the Southeast Asia Treaty Organi-

zation known ever since as SEATO. On this anniversary Southeast Asia is a lot more stable than when the SEATO treaty was patched together.

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

At that time Communist-led forces in Vietnam had captured a French army and citadel at Dien Bien Phu (April), the French had capitulated, and their government in Paris had fallen. Ho Chi Minh was the triumphant leader of the Communist movement in Vietnam. He had the combined support of both the Soviet Union and of mainland China. It was the

Conference boycotted

Mr. Dulles had hoped to bring many more countries into the SEATO treaty than were willing to join. India, Burma, Ceylon, and Indonesia all boycotted the conference that set up the treaty. Prime Minister Nehru of India declared it would do more harm than good. The British and French refused to permit any automatic provisions for action. No agreement could be reached on a continuing military organization. SEATO had no teeth.

Today the picture is different, but not because of SEATO. The SEATO powers never agreed to take joint military action. The United States went into the Vietnam war citing SEATO obligations, but without any mutual agreement by the other members about such obligations. Australia

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An articulate First Lady meets the press

Grace, answers, and a smile

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. First Lady Betty Ford, wearing a gold gabardine dress and an unflagging smile, held her first official news conference at the White House this week in a style indicating that she is adjusting quickly to the new role thrust on her. And perhaps even enjoying it.

Reporters who had covered Mrs. Ford on earlier occasions, dating back to her first press sessions as wife of the then Vice-President, had found her gracious but shy and distinctly noncommittal. At this week's press conference, however, she fielded questions about everything from amnesty to a family fondness for golden retrievers, and went on the record about some highly controversial issues.

In answer to a question, she said that she was "definitely closer" to a pro-abortion position taken by former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, now Vice-President Designate, than to that of Sen. James L. Buckley (R) of New York, who opposed legal abortion.

Political activity recommended

Asked what role women could have in stopping future wars, Mrs. Ford at first answered with a wry one-liner: "Enlist." Then she added, more seriously, "by becoming active in politics, playing a greater role in the history of our country. . . . I remember when we couldn't even vote," she said and pledged to campaign for passage of the equal rights amendment in state legislatures.

The First Lady's full-dress news conference, the first in years that seasoned White House reporters could remember, was held in the State Dining Room, with its ornate, high-ceilinged white walls, crystal candelabra, and rug the color of cream of celery soup.

Moving with the grace of the dancer she once was, Mrs. Ford walked into the room, past the battery of TV lights



Mrs. Ford: enjoying new role

and cameras, and sat down at a small mahogany table the exact color of her hair. Behind her, a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, brooding in a red velvet chair, hung over a white marble fireplace. On the fireplace these words are inscribed, from a letter of President John Adams:

"A prayer to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof."

During the half-hour of questioning, Mrs. Ford was poised and articulate, as though she had grown accustomed to the new position that just a few weeks ago had made her uneasy in a five-minute first encounter with the press. She said this week that as First Lady her interests lay "in the field of the arts and in children, underprivileged and retarded children," and that she hoped to be remembered as "a constructive wife of a president."

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Nuclear test ban strides into limbo

White House won't ask Senate ratification

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Amid reawakening world concern about the spread of nuclear weapons, last July's first step toward a total test ban within a decade now appears to be in limbo.

According to U.S. State Department officials, the White House does not plan to send the climax of the Moscow summit last July — an agreement to limit the size of underground nuclear tests to 150 kilotons — to the Senate for ratification this session.

Instead, the United States first intends to hammer out an agreement with Moscow on the unresolved question of peaceful uses of nuclear explosives. This, even the most optimistic sources concede, is a very thorny problem. It probably will result in prolonged negotiations.

Meanwhile, many believe the risk of more nations joining the nuclear club, and the temptation for smaller nations to use nuclear weapons in regional disputes, continues to grow.

Equally important to the fate of the underground "threshold" test ban treaty is its reception in the U.S. Senate, where it must be ratified by a two-thirds vote. Knowledgeable sources here report that enough senators have either indicated their opposition to, or voiced serious reservations about, the agreement to block its acceptance.

The limit of 150 kilotons is 10 times greater than the Hiroshima bomb and considerably bigger than the current level of underground tests on both sides.

The most strident opposition to the treaty, one of Mr. Nixon's last diplomatic acts before resigning, comes from scientists in the U.S. arms-control community. It has been branded "the ultimate mockery" by U.S. and Canadian members of Pugwash, an unofficial group of scientists who concern themselves with arms control.

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How Soviets fight crime

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet authorities have issued two decrees within the past three months mobilizing about 7 million young people as crime fighters and defenders of the public order. Displaying bright red arm bands, these young people make up a sizable voluntary auxiliary police force in civilian clothes. They are called "druzhinniki."

The druzhinniki were established in 1959. Since then they have grown to 7 million. Lieutenant General Shumilin recently told Red Star, the daily of the Soviet armed forces. But now the two decrees have called for an overall tightening of discipline among the ranks of these young plainclothes volunteers.

The decrees also have vastly extended the druzhinniki's jurisdiction: they are to help the militia or police, the prosecutor and the court, assist the border troops, fight poachers, speculators and other violators of innumerable trade regulations, and prevent juvenile crime. Their duties include protection of state property and maintenance of order and quiet in dormitories.

Rewards promised

They must swear to faithfully perform their many new duties and in turn will be rewarded with medals, orders, and monetary awards.

Three considerations seem to have motivated this reactivation of the druzhinniki: an unprecedented crime wave, a slackening of the druzhinniki's discipline, and the desire to turn what used to be a loose voluntary organization into a disciplined auxiliary of the armed forces.

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Trans-Alaska oil pipeline: construction roars ahead

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
On the Alaska oil pipeline — the world's largest private construction project — progress roars unabated as a long, hard Arctic winter is about to set in.

Three years before the first oil starts flowing from the north slope to West Coast ports, the situation on the \$4.5 billion, 788-mile pipeline looks like this:

• Barely five months after construction began, the final linkup in the 880-mile construction road being built from the Yukon River north to Prudhoe Bay is expected by Oct. 1. A finished gravel surface good enough to meet secondary-highway standards will be ready by December. The two-lane road will connect with the existing Richardson Highway to the south, paralleling the pipeline from Fairbanks to Valdez. The bridge over

the Yukon River being built by the state is scheduled for completion by next year.

• Twelve construction camps dotting the route north of the Yukon River are nearly complete — and will be expanded later for the pipe-laying crews. Seven pipeline construction camps are being readied south of the Yukon, including surplus buildings at Fort Wainwright Army post in Fairbanks.

Labor force to expand

The labor force will reach 8,000 this year and will peak at more than 14,000 workers after pipeline laying begins next spring.

Site preparations for the pipeline, the oil terminal at Valdez, and 12 pumping stations along the route are continuing.

"We're ahead of schedule by a couple of weeks," John F. Ratterman, spokesman for the Alyeska Pipeline

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Japan broadens its view of two Koreas

By Eduardo Lachica
Special to The Christian Science Monitor



Japanese Prime Minister Kimura

Tokyo
In one of the sharpest putdowns ever uttered by a ranking Japanese official, Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura has declared that South Korea no longer faces any military threat from the Communist half of the divided peninsula.

He first offered this "objective judgment" to the Japanese Diet (Parliament) Aug. 29 and stood by it with only minor qualifications when he spoke to journalists Aug. 30.

Mr. Kimura's remarks promptly aroused the displeasure of South Korea's martial-law government. In one breath he had knocked away the single most important justification for President Park Chung Hee's emergency measures — the claim that the South was still living under the gun.

No threat seen

"I firmly believe there cannot be any such threat," he said blandly. As substantiation he pointed to the presence of United Nations forces below the 38th parallel and the continuation of North-South dialogue.

There are "small troubles arising now and then," the Foreign Minister conceded. But generally "the situation

today differs a great deal from the time of the Korean war."

Mr. Kimura handed Seoul another shock by virtually amending the view expressed by the Nixon-Sato communiqué of 1969 that the security of South Korea was in Japan's vital interest.

Japan has now "broadened" its area of interest to include the "whole peninsula," Mr. Kimura said. The statement is being interpreted here to mean that Japan is on the course of lessening its one-sided commitment to South Korea and enlarging the opportunities for contacts with North Korea.

There are two reasons in Mr. Kimura's view for modifying the Nixon-Sato reflection on Asia's security — the relaxation of tensions on the peninsula and the detente the United States is enjoying with the Soviet Union and China.

Mr. Kimura's declarations signify at least a quarter turn in the Japanese Government's approach to the whole Korean question. His predecessor at the Foreign Ministry post, Masayoshi Ohira, evaded a forthright stand, although the government was under pressure for almost one year to settle the score for the Kim Dae Jung abduction.

Another tangent

Mr. Kimura is clearly on another tangent. Japan's partners now have to reckon with someone generally described as a shrewd diplomat. He won his spurs as a member and later chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, with a hand in the tough Okinawa reversion negotiations with the U.S. and in Japan's switch from Taiwan to China.

Identified with the "liberal" wing of the conservative party, he is regarded as a bit of a dove.

With Mr. Kimura in charge, some radical changes are expected in Japan's deteriorating relations with South Korea. Earlier the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Korean Parliament urged President Park to freeze or break off diplomatic ties with Japan if it continued to be noncooperative in the investigation of the attempted assassination of President Park.

South Korean sources here say that this is not an idle threat. Anti-Japanese feeling in Seoul is running so high that the government cannot afford an appearance of submitting to the we-know-better attitude of Tokyo officials.



South Korean President Park

AP photo

Malaysian landslide for Razak

Size of vote for Premier attests to nation's political, economic strength

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Singapore

The landslide victory in the recent national elections of the party that has ruled Malaysia since independence in 1957 was not unexpected but was surprising to the extent of the opposition's defeat.

After a three-week election campaign that was subdued in nature owing to the strong restrictions on any discussion of communal matters, the Barisan National Front took five out of six of the votes cast, leaving only two of the eight opposition parties with seats in the National Assembly.

A number of factors contributed to the Barisan National Front's massive win. Unlike the opposition it formed a coalition of 10 parties representing the three main communal groups in the country, the Malays, the Chinese, and the Indians. As such it was able to attract a wide range of support.

Rallies restricted

More important, however, was the ability of the front to demonstrate to the electorate that in the five years since violent racial riots swept the country after the previous election, it had been able to provide a stable government. Although during the

campaign there was some possibility of unrest, the election turned out to be a quiet affair.

The low-key nature of the nationwide campaigning was due in large part to restrictions on the scope of election rallies and to the government's strong security measures to avert any trouble.

It was also due to the powerful position of Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, who has led Malaysia since former premier Tunku Abdul Rahman stood down in 1970.

In recent months Abdul Razak has visited Peking and opened diplomatic relations with China. (Malaysia is only the second country in Southeast Asia to do this). Last June he hosted the Islamic Finance Ministers Conference in Kuala Lumpur, thus cementing Malaysia's ties with the Islamic world.

Malaysia today has a strong and healthy economy with no less than 60 percent of the capital in the country coming in from foreign investment. Both the Premier's visit to China and the healthy relations with other Islamic states enhanced the country's reputation externally and helped strengthen Tun Abdul Razak's hands in the election campaign.

Arguing that his National Front stood for stability and unity among the three major ethnic groups, he campaigned on the issue that the country could not afford to return to

the violent communal troubles of the past. And he called on the members of the three communities to vote for their particular party within his coalition so that a strong representative government could be formed.

A vote of confidence

He also called on the voters to provide his coalition with enough seats in the National Assembly so that he would have the two-thirds majority to amend the Constitution if this was considered necessary. This was an important confidence issue in the campaign that he now has clearly won.

The elections were watched with a great deal of interest by other Southeast Asian countries.

If the National Front's win had not been so complete or if a sizeable opposition had been returned, confidence would to some extent have been lost in Malaysia's ability to deal with its internal problems, including the occasional Communist guerrilla attacks that still trouble the northern parts of the country. At the same time confidence that Malaysia could continue its mass economic development of the last four years would have been seriously affected.

Now that the election is over and Tun Abdul Razak's ruling party has been returned with this overwhelming vote, it is clear that both politically and economically Malaysia has demonstrated that it remains one of the few stable and economically strong countries in Southeast Asia.

Wilson sets stage for election

Labour leader seeks British union support

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Though he made no mention of any election date, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has set the stage for what he called "the coming national election" by promising voters "a new-found unity based on fairness and justice."

In a spirited speech to the delegates

of the trades union Congress (TUC) meeting in Brighton to address the powerful labor congress, Mr. Wilson called what was probably the last meeting of the Labour Cabinet, which has seen many of its programs stymied for lack of a majority in the House of Commons.

The purpose of the meeting was not revealed, but it is assumed that ministers discussed overall campaign strategy for the coming election. Since July, political opinion polls have consistently put the Labour Party ahead of the opposition Conservatives and Liberals, but Labour officials were reportedly shocked Thursday by the release of a newspaper poll that showed that the Conservatives now enjoyed a 2.1 percent edge in popularity.

A stalemate edge

According to political analysts, a real vote along these lines would result in another election stalemate, with Jeremy Thorpe's Liberals holding the balance of power.

But there were no indications in Mr. Wilson's speech that the Labour Party had second thoughts over calling an election for October. According to a hero's welcome by the TUC, Mr. Wilson said the election would be "a once-and-for-all decision which will settle whether an undue degree of power is to adhere to the rich and powerful or whether power is to be exercised under democratic government."

The most significant event at the week-long conference, however, occurred on Wednesday, when the leaders of Britain's 10 million-strong trade unions voted overwhelmingly to endorse Mr. Wilson's attempts to stem the country's runaway inflation.

The vote was seen as a major victory for Mr. Wilson, because fears were expressed earlier that leaders representing almost a third of Britain's union workers would reject the government's so-called "social contract," which asks unions to give up wage demands for a promise of better pensions and working conditions.

Opposition withdrawn

Opponents of the "social contract," such as Hugh Scanlon, the leader of the 1.4 million-worker Amalgamated Engineering Workers Union, had earlier opposed the concept of a social contract, arguing that it prevented free bargaining with employers. But in a tough speech to the TUC Tuesday, Labour Cabinet Minister James Callaghan warned that unless a deal were worked out between the unions and government, all that the British worker had to look forward to was skyrocketing inflation.

Mr. Callaghan's warning and a last-minute appeal by TUC General Secretary Len Murray were successful in getting Mr. Scanlon to withdraw his resolution against the contract, setting the stage for Mr. Wilson's triumphant appearance at the conference.

Despite the strong backing given the government's plan, observers have noted that the unions are not legally bound by its terms. In fact, in a radio interview, Mr. Scanlon called the agreement "an understanding between parties" and "not a legal obligation."

By voting to participate with the Wilson government, union leaders

emphasize that they have not necessarily promised to give up all demands for wage increases. But it is believed that many large unions will attempt to moderate their demands.

Political motive seen

These unions are thought to have gone along with the Wilson scheme for political reasons — to enhance the Labour government's claim that only a government that has the support of the unions will be able to deal with the difficult economic problems that Britain will face this winter.

It is argued, then, that the vote was more designed to return a Labour government to office in October than it was a pledge to cooperate with the government if it is elected.

But analysts have begun to question Mr. Wilson's strategy of pointing to union support to justify his return to Downing Street. It is widely believed that the unions are to blame for much of Britain's inflation and many voters are coming to believe that only a strict government program of wage and price controls can solve the country's problems.

Moreover, both the leader of the Liberals, Mr. Thorpe, and Conservative Party chief Edward Heath, have recently claimed that a statutory wage-control policy will soon have to be instituted regardless of who wins the next election.

Evel Knievel and the flight over Snake River Canyon

The motorcycle rider parlays local shows into a \$20 million spectacular

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
His college friends remember Robert Truax — the man who master-minded Robert (Evel) Knievel's canyon rocket — as quiet and funny and afflicted with "rocketitis." At the United States Naval Academy that meant "a yen to put rockets on everything from battleships to machine-gun bullets."

The rocket know-how of Mr. Truax, a retired Navy captain and nuclear engineer, has helped develop the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Polaris missiles — the forerunner of the Saturn V moon rocket — and the "Skycycle X-2."

The latest Truax rocket, the 1,300-pound, steam-powered Skycycle, is expected to attract 50,000 people paying \$25 apiece Sunday to strand at the rim of the Snake River Canyon. Millions more will pay \$5 or \$10 to view it on national closed-circuit television.

4,781-foot arch

They will be watching the lift-off of Captain Truax's favorite toy, the product of a lifetime hobby. For if the contraption flies, Evel Knievel will ride the steam-powered rocket in an arch 4,781 feet long, crossing a 400-foot deep canyon.

Why all the interest?

It won't be the awesome splendor of a suborbital rocket ride. Allan Shepard Jr. did that back in 1961.

It isn't the splendid desolation of Idaho's Snake River Canyon, even though the craggy canyon is a pretty sight with its green shaft of river boiling 400 feet below the canyon's crumbling lip.

What has made this spectacle worth an estimated \$20 million to Evel Knievel, the daredevil who will ride the rocket, is what makes the Indianapolis 500 a popular event: the daring of the exploit — and the sheer danger involved.

If he succeeds, Evel Knievel will be wealthy beyond his dreams, a superstar of the space age. But failure could be fatal.

As Sunday approaches, the flamboyant motorcycle rider is widely

quoted as saying: "I love living with a lump in my throat and a knot in my stomach."

But the crew-cut Captain Truax hasn't said much of anything.

Captain Truax is a former naval aviator, president of the American Rocket Society, and vice-president of Aerojet General. He is an expert on submarine-launched missiles and a protégé of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of space-age rocketry.

After graduating from Annapolis in 1959, he earned a master's degree in mechanical engineering (nuclear) at Iowa State and married the former Rosalind Schroeder. Retired from the Navy since 1959, he has worked for NASA and held various corporate and government positions involving rocket research and development. He has traveled extensively, selling his rocket ideas.

Skycycle fails

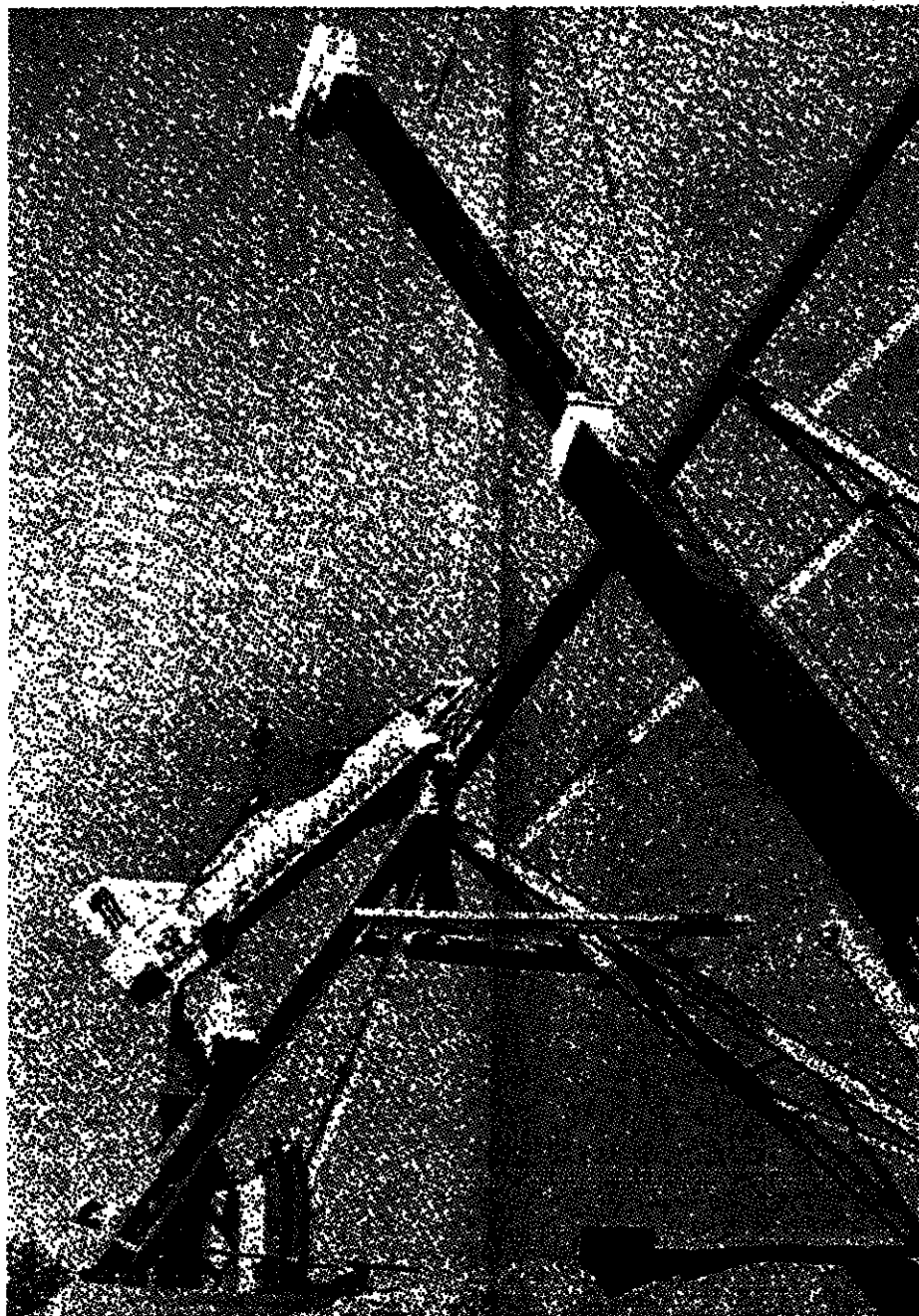
Two of his test Skycycles have failed in recent weeks. One cycle plummeted into the river, totally destroyed. The other was retrieved relatively unscathed.

Currently sequestered inside the protective custody of the Knievel camp, Captain Truax explained the tests were to iron out "bugs." He said the electrical problems forced the parachutes to open too early. All systems are go, he says, for Sunday launch.

People who have known Captain Truax and his rocketry say "phooey." "Pure show business," said Capt. Harold Wells, a retired Navy man and Truax classmate at Annapolis, now working in St. Louis. "Bob Truax knows too much about rockets to build one that crashes. He's a real pro."

Still, Mr. Truax's rocket-building career got off to an inauspicious start in 1955 during his plebe year at Annapolis, recalls Captain Wells. An experimental rocket blew up on the launching pad.

It didn't stop Captain Truax from talking rockets. Naval Academy seniors are required to speak for 10 minutes at a banquet. For Captain Wells, Captain Truax, and eight other seniors that meant addressing an assemblage including the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the then senior senator



AP photo

NASA-tested expertise riding with Skycycle

from Massachusetts, David I. Walsh. The toastmaster called Captain Truax first.

"That took care of the evening's program," said Captain Wells. He spoke on rockets for the remainder of the evening. The audience was so enthralled they pulled out paper and pens and took notes.

Captain Truax's Skycycle is not a cycle at all. It has three wheels, a cramped cockpit, hotdog-shaped aerodynamic body, and a red-white-and-blue tail fin emblazoned with a bulldog.

On Sunday, a bowe in the rear of the Skycycle will heat 3,000 pounds of pressure without letting any steam

escape. At blastoff, a switch will release the steam and from a standing start the Skycycle will shoot up a 108-foot ramp into an arch 2,500 feet above take-off point.

Toward the end of the trajectory, Mr. Knievel will pull a lever to unleash a parachute. The cycle will arch back down, slowed by a parachute programmed to land the Skycycle more than a mile away on its cushioned nose on the far side of the canyon.

Even before the flight, the Knievel family has pocketed \$7 million. Captain Truax will take home a check for \$100,000 — dated Sept. 9, the day after the flight, and not yet signed.

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* Rift keeps Asia stable

Continued from Page 1

And New Zealand sent token forces. The British and French ignored the affair. The great difference between then and now lies in the change in the Moscow-Peking relationship.

Broken partnership

Had Moscow and Peking continued to concert their policies, purposes, and powers, one can only speculate on what the world would look like today. It certainly would have been less favorable for the Western countries. But their partnership broke down four years after the signing of the SEATO pact. The decisive year was probably 1968 when the Chinese wanted Russian military help in an attack on Matsui and Quemoy islands.

Today Moscow and Peking both give some aid to North Vietnam, and that aid makes it possible for the armed forces of North Vietnam to maintain their present positions in South Vietnam against persistent efforts by South Vietnamese forces to eject them. Western intelligence sources say that the amount of Moscow and Peking aid is being rationed below the level that would permit a major offensive aimed at overwhelming all of South Vietnam. Also, a Monitor staff correspondent reports from Vietnam that Hanoi cannot be sure of full replacement for weapons lost in the current fighting.

Reduced encouragement

The Asian scene today is dominated not by the American military presence around the rim of Asia, but by the fact of Moscow-Peking rivalry and their conflict of interests. Thanks to that condition, Washington has been able to pull its armed forces back from Southeast Asia, reduce its forces in Korea, and largely fall back to offshore islands. That in turn has been reflected in reduced Chinese encouragement to Hanoi. Peking, it is to be presumed, would rather have Vietnam remain divided than to risk having a united Vietnam come under dominant Soviet influence.

True, Vietnam itself is still unsettled. The ultimate survival of a non-Communist regime in South Vietnam remains uncertain. Yet it is a fact that it has survived for a year and a half after the American withdrawal, which is half a year more than most diplomats around the world considered possible at the time of the accords that brought about that withdrawal.

Also, Laos and Cambodia still are in a state of uncertainty.

But there has been no substantial change in the political and ideological frontiers of Asia over the 20 years since Mr. Dulles signed the SEATO treaty in Manila on Sept. 8, 1954.

Perhaps the lesson of it all is that there is a lot of inherent stability in the world.

Importance recognized

Henry A. Kissinger, the present Secretary of State, has just recognized the importance of China to American interests of sending a new ambassador (unofficial) to Peking, and will shortly be making another visit there himself to chat once more with that very Chou En-lai whose hand John Foster Dulles spurned 20 years ago in Geneva.

* Ford's '76 campaign

Continued from Page 1

The less a president injects himself into his organization, the more important the chairman's job is. But Mrs. Smith is still left with a major and very important assignment, as the President views it.

Mr. Ford is convinced that the broadening of the party is its primary goal. Mrs. Smith, as cochairman of the national committee for the past six months, has done much to move women into participation in committee activities. She will continue to do so.

Further, Mrs. Smith's task now is to seek wherever possible to bring those from other minority groups into Republican grass-roots, and national convention, participation.

Talents utilized

The movement of George Bush from the national committee leadership is basically a presidential decision to utilize Mr. Bush's diplomatic talents (he was formerly U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations) in the particularly important post of Peking.

In the Ford scheme of things, where he, in effect, is the overall manager of the national committee in 1976, the proven leadership abilities of Mr. Bush were not a necessary requirement for the person at the committee's helm.

The shift in the President's political organizational concept opened a spot for someone who, as Mrs. Smith describes her intended duties, can



AP photo

Burch: key party link

devote herself to practicing "down-to-earth nuts-and-bolts politics."

Mrs. Smith will focus on making the Republican political machinery work — a formidable task. She will leave the important policy decisions to the President himself.

* Fueling slow economy

Continued from Page 1

President Ford, who chaired the meeting, said the American people want "unvarnished truths." He "refuses to believe that the very best brains in the country" and the "hard-working people in the world" cannot find a way out of the nation's economic ills.

Next minisummit on the schedule is a conference of labor leaders, also to be chaired by President Ford, Sept. 11.

Consensus unlikely

Few, if any, observers, expect consensus, much less unanimity, on how to handle U.S. economic ills from the economists, ranging from liberal to conservative and representing constituencies as poles apart as the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Indeed, William Seidman, executive director of the summit program, says "there are lots of [economists] who feel they know what to do. The trouble is, they don't agree."

From the initial summit, Mr. Seid-

man hopes, may emerge a clearer focus on what factors promote inflation, though remedies may be disputed. This meeting, he argues, is not designed to be "decision-making," but rather to pool the ideas of the nation's leading professional economists.

Second session

In two weeks, Mr. Seidman adds, the 21 participants will convene again, to put down in writing — for transmission to the President, Congress, and the public — their considered judgments on how to combat inflation.

By that time the summit process will have advanced further, with leaders of U.S. farming, labor, banking, business, consumer, and other communities meeting around the country, under the aegis of Cabinet officials.

On Sept. 27-28 President Ford, at the helm of the final summit conference, hopes to have in hand a wide range of ideas, generated by the 600 to 700 summit participants.

* Nuclear test ban in limbo

Continued from Page 1

This week 120 participants in an international Pugwash conference held in Baden, Austria, issued an urgent call for a world meeting on disarmament. For the first time since the organization was conceived by Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell during the 1950's, the vote was unanimous.

Agreement denounced

The Federation of American Scientists (FAS) has issued a statement, endorsed by five former arms-control negotiators, denouncing the underground ban as little more than license for the U.S. and the Soviet Union to carry on present testing unchecked. The Federation says it would be worse than no treaty at all.

At the core of the opposition of these scientists and the lack of enthusiasm from senators who usually support arms control are two articles in the proposed treaty.

One is that the question of peaceful nuclear blasts be the subject of further negotiation.

Arms-control experts point out that the difference between a peaceful and a weapons test is mainly a matter of definition. (The current operating definition of a peaceful "plowshare" blast is one that takes place anywhere other than in established weapons test sites.)

Experts fear that such "peaceful" detonations could be used as a screen for further weapons development and are calling for a total test ban.

A step in right direction.

Negotiators at the State Department, however, point out that at least this is a step in the right direction, although a small one. They defend the treaty as the first that makes the issue of "plowshare" blasts the object of active negotiation.

They claim it is the most the Soviets are willing to accept at this time, Russian public statements notwithstanding.

Although the U.S. Plowshare program has shrunk to a small office in the Atomic Energy Commission, the Soviets reportedly have ambitious plans involving hundreds of nuclear blasts, among other things to divert the course of rivers in sparsely inhabited areas of Siberia. In the past they have acknowledged 14 such blasts, but American scientists have monitored 32 explosions of this type.

The second article stirring controversy is the ceiling of 150 kilotons.

Detection methods improved

Although negotiators call this a "cushion" that will allow clear-cut identification of a violation, they acknowledge that methods of remotely detecting nuclear blasts make it technically possible to detect much smaller explosions.

Because of this, and the fact that ten years of intensive testing by the U.S. and Russia has not led to any breakthroughs in weapons technology, arms-control experts George

Rathjens and Joseph Ruina of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology argue that now is a prime time to push for a total test ban. Past U.S. insistence that periodic on-site inspections be made is no longer necessary.

But nuclear weapons specialists oppose this argument, saying that it would be possible for the Soviets to gain a real advantage if a total test ban enforced only by remote monitoring were agreed on. They argue that important information could be gathered from small weapons tests that would be indistinguishable from earthquakes.

* New U.S. envoys in Paris

Continued from Page 1

bassadors to West Germany, trying to forge a quadripartite agreement with Britain and the Soviet Union over Berlin.

But there are many French citizens who miss the excitement of the Shriver years, the possibility of rubbing shoulders with all manner of conventional and unconventional people in the chandeliers of the ambassador's official residence.

At a time when President Giscard d'Estaing has brought a less-formal and more-open style to the Elysee Palace, as well as a franker and less prickly relationship with France's major allies and partners, a new atmosphere at the American Embassy could help to create wider contacts at many levels between Americans and French citizens.

affected, although successive NATO commanders have paid careful attention to maintaining good relations with the French high command.

But in other allied capitals, General Haig is criticized on two counts: his close identification with former President Richard M. Nixon during the entire Watergate affair, and his reputation as a "political" rather than a military general. If appointed NATO commander, General Haig would command (should war ever break out) the allied armies in Europe, but he has not held any senior military command post before, and he will be much younger than most of the generals who will be expected to take orders from him.

Japan urged to protect against shortages of food

By Reuter

Tokyo

The Japan Foreign Trade Council has proposed that Japan build up a stockpile of foodstuffs and negotiate long-term food arrangements with exporting countries.

The council said the measures were necessary to prepare for short-term food shortages in Japan. The report issued said long-range shortages were not necessarily expected except for soybean and animal feeds.

But it said short-range fluctuations in supply were inevitable in the future due to unstable food production in the Soviet Union and India, which can be expected to make enormous demands on world food supplies.

France not affected

France, which does not participate in the NATO military structure, is not

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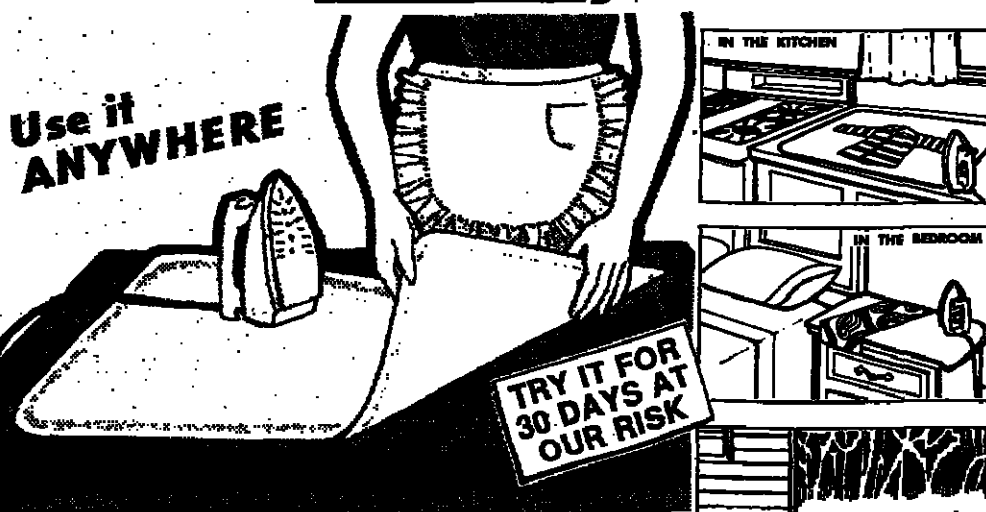
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'Money politics' criticized

Japanese business leaders warn conservatives

By Eduardo Lachica
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Japan's most conservative party has been put on notice to mend its quarrelsome and spendthrift ways — or lose the patronage of its most powerful backers.

The warning came from big-business leaders who have openly expressed their concern over the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) setback in the recent upper-house elections and the widening criticism of its "money politics."

Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Kaidanren), handed the LDP an explicit rebuke by announcing that the economic superbody would no longer channel donations to the Kokumin Kyokai, an organization set up by the Kaidanren to raise funds for the LDP.

Then Mr. Doko prodded once more by asking for the breakup of the LDP's disputing factions and a more popularly based structuring of the party.

Overhaul implied

Mr. Doko's prescription implies nothing less than a thorough overhaul of a conservative coterie that has held power almost continuously since the start of Japan's postwar government.

In his campaign to clean up the LDP backrooms, Mr. Doko has the active support of other elder statesmen of the business world like Takeshi Sakurada, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren), and Kazutaka Kikawada, chairman of the Council for Industrial Policy.

The immediate cause of Kaidanren's dropping of the Kokumin Kyokai was the ruinously expensive June elections, which were reputed to have cost over \$300 million. The exactions from corporate pockets were four times more than in the polls before that, according to a Kaidanren insider.

But an even more persistent worry is the shrinking viability of the Conservative Party. It has been steadily losing ground to the Socialist and Communist Parties in national elections and it survives today only because of the inability of the opposition to unite and offer a credible alternative to Conservative rule.

New party urged

Hedging their bets in the event of another LDP failure in next year's House of Representatives election, some business leaders are encouraging the creation of something like the British Labour Party, more progressive in its welfare policies but not necessarily anti-business.

The reform-minded businessmen have found a new champion in Mr. Koko, who has built up Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI) into the world's No. 1 shipbuilder. He now

is chairman of another blue-chip corporation, Toshiba Electric.

Since taking over as Kaidanren chairman last April, Mr. Doko has been setting an example for the "new Japanese capitalism." "We should no longer be driving for profits alone," he told journalists recently. "We should think about our obligations to society."

Private talk held

Before announcing his reform proposals, Mr. Doko had a long private talk with Mr. Tanaka. The Prime Minister was not pleased with his suggestions.

Though business leaders discreetly avoid taking sides in LDP factional squabbles, the Kaidanren pronouncement indirectly "digs" at Mr. Tanaka's political style. Kokumin Kyokai collections have doubled since he

assumed the LDP presidency, and press reports claim the "mainstream" factions have been the greatest beneficiaries.

Political watchers see the hand of former finance minister Takeo Fukuda in the growing isolation of the Tanaka forces. Mr. Fukuda quit the Cabinet shortly after the elections to protest Mr. Tanaka's money-talks strategy, and he now is angling for a shot at the LDP presidency.

LDP Dietmen (Parliamentarians) are divided as to what to do next. Some expect not much more than a 10 percent loss in financial support since Mr. Doko is not stopping individual businessmen from making donations to the parties of their choice.

A close associate of LDP leader Kono Yohei claims that the Conservatives are not exclusively to blame for overspending. "Candidate for candi-

date, the Socialists and the Communists spend as much as we do," he said.

Spending compared

Other Dietmen cannot imagine the LDP without factions.

They are groups organized in uniquely Japanese style with the single purpose of advancing the careers of their leaders and members. Their endless jockeying for power and preferment establishes the so-called mainstream, antimainstream, and neutral alignments within the LDP.

But the very threat of big business turning to other political allies is making the members of Mr. Tanaka's own faction talk reform. The other factions are being asked to submit "modernization" plans for consideration in the next party caucus.

Mrs. Peron's control 'seems to slip'

Police crack down—with Army help; urban guerrillas grow more hostile

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires

President Isabel Peron's control over turbulent Argentina seems to slip steadily as her late husband fades further into history.

A war of sorts is already on. Police, sometimes with Army help, are cracking down with measures powerful young leftists call more repressive than under past military dictatorships.

In response, urban guerrillas, rebelling union leaders, and students are reacting with increasing hostility.

Since Mrs. Peron took power exactly two months ago on the passing of her husband, Juan D. Peron, an average of more than one person a day has perished from bullets or bombs in political, police, and terrorist activity.

Apart from the violence, there is rampant discontent with shortages, profiteering, and diminishing buying power. Illegal strikes threaten the Peronists' "social pact" wage-price controls.

Three tearful speeches

Mrs. Peron, meanwhile, promised in three tearful speeches last week that she would not waver "a millimeter" from her late husband's ideas, and she said she would govern firmly.

The problem centers largely around interpreting what General Peron really wanted. The 78-year-old president, a giant for 30 years here and in exile, passed on July 1 leaving his office to his widow and vice-president.

Major opposition parties and the Army back Mrs. Peron in the interest of constitutional stability, although many leaders privately criticize the government's acts. She also has support of the main labor movement.

The Left, however, led by the

armed "Montonero" elite of the 200,000-member Peronist Youth, contend that General Peron would have said "only the people will be my successor." Some radical unions support them.

The Left repeatedly blames "parapolitical thugs" they link with right-wing sectors of the government for torturing and executing their militants without cause.

Many Argentines sympathize with neither the government nor the Left but simply want some stability. Constant bombings, demonstrations, and mass arrests have created a general sense of instability.

Violence increases

Turmoil here started long before the Perons took power, but violence and labor strife seem to have been steadily increasing. One estimate says 61 million man-hours were lost to strikes during the past six months affecting nine-million workers, more than 50 percent of the work force.

Some predict a mass call for new elections, others think the military might be invited back. Many think something has to happen soon, but they can't say what it will be.

"If the President lasts the year it will be a miracle," said a veteran observer, expressing one view. Many others are more charitable, but few predict significant progress for Argentina in the coming months.

It is difficult to gauge Mrs. Peron's personal popularity. But the initial sympathy for the 48-year-old widow, alone as the first woman president in the hemisphere, is clearly wearing thin.

One of Mrs. Peron's major acts so far has been to organize "work tables," manned by volunteers to receive complaints about black-market-eering shortages, violence, and dirty streets.

There has been lukewarm response generally.

"How can you run an economic policy by writing down a bunch of complaints?" snorted a national senator of the Radical Civic Union, the biggest party after the Peronists.

Role shrouded in mystery

But Mrs. Peron's actual role in her own government — like her private life — is shrouded in mystery.

"She borders between indecision and hysteria," said one general, now retired, who was active in the last military government. "Officers do not want to take over, but I don't know what will happen next."

The general opinion is that her best chance for survival is using not only General Peron's ideas but also his talent for balance.

Since taking office, Mrs. Peron has allowed a 13 percent price rise for beef, bringing choice cuts to more than \$1 a pound. That was a hard blow to families earning \$200 monthly in a country with twice as many cows as people.

Beef is only one problem. Shoppers often find they cannot obtain certain medicines, eggs, flashlight batteries, or toilet paper, even at black-market rates.

Consumers say some suppliers deliberately withhold goods to make more money under the counter. Businessmen sometimes admit certain illegal measures are necessary to keep from going broke under price control, since they must pay more for basic materials.

Up to now, Mrs. Peron has kept some order by invoking General Peron's name in emotional speeches and appearing solemnly on national television. But, analysts note, more and more Argentines are realizing that Juan D. Peron is gone.

Sadat orders reorganization of critical Egyptian press

By Reuters

Cairo

President Sadat has ordered a reorganization of the Egyptian press, which he has criticized for sarcasm about the country's economic crisis.

According to the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, Mr. Sadat has asked a special committee to draft a "working paper immediately for the reorganization of the press."



AP photo

Which way did he go?

A railroad crossing warning comes in handy as a hitching post for a camel driver who has to leave his charge for a while. Sterling Shapiro of North Adams, Mass., took this picture of the waiting camel near the Red Sea port of Eilat during a recent visit to Israel.

UN sea-law parley to continue in March

By the Associated Press

Caracas, Venezuela

The United Nations conference to devise new international rules for the oceans has decided on another round of negotiations beginning next March 17 in Geneva. It was the first formal agreement after almost 10 weeks of discussions.

Delegates from the 148 countries represented also voted to return to Caracas to sign whatever treaty finally is worked out for the use and protection of the seas, but they set no target date.

Conference sources said they expected a document to be prepared by July or August, 1975, despite the failure of this third Conference on the Law of the Sea to agree on any of the 100 items on its agenda.

Access to the seas

Participants have recommended negotiations between now and the Geneva meeting to work out regional differences and speed up the drafting of a treaty.

The delegations at Caracas aired their positions on such issues as territorial sea limits and access to the oceans for landlocked states.

The Caracas conference has developed general agreement on extension of territorial sea limits to 12 miles plus another 188 miles of economic control along a country's shoreline, a so-called economic zone. The United

States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and other major maritime nations have announced conditional approval.

U.S. protests

Rich and poor countries also have said an international authority is needed to supervise the exploration and exploitation of seabeds. Disagreement has arisen on the composition, structure, and power of the authority, however, and there are vast differences on navigation rights for military and commercial vessels through straits of the world.

The United States expressed major objections to a draft treaty presented to the conference party because of its lack of assurances of free navigation for military ships through straits.

Unity of the poor countries, which formed a Group of 77 at the conference, was strained when the group split over draft proposals on marine research put forward by the Netherlands for 17 developed and developing nations.

The proposals would allow uncontrolled scientific research outside the 200 miles set aside for the control of coastal states. The Group of 77 earlier had presented articles stipulating that such research should be controlled by the proposed international authority, and India and Kenya charged that Group of 77 nations among the sponsors of the new proposals were undercutting the group's draft.

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Die Reise Charles Lindberghs

Obgleich Charles Lindbergh „der einsame Adler“ genannt wurde, hörte er doch nie auf, sich mit den Kernfragen des Jahrhunderts, in dem er groß wurde, zu befassen.

Als die Menschen nach Glinzleistungen und Helden ausschauten, denen sie huldigen konnten, vollbrachte er mit seinem einsamen Non-stop-Flug über den weiten Atlantik von New York nach Paris die in seiner Zeit am meisten gepriesene Pioniertat.

Der Ruhm und die übermäßige Vergötterung, die darauf folgten, hatten tragische Auswirkungen und trieben ihn zu unstrittigen Äußerungen wie z. B. seinem anfänglichen Widerstand gegen die Teilnahme Amerikas am zweiten Weltkrieg. Nachdem jedoch die USA in den Krieg eingetreten waren, leistete er einen großen Beitrag zur Stärkung der Luftwaffe seines Landes, damit der Krieg „möglichst klug, konstruktiv und erfolgreich“ geführt würde.

Wenn es darum ging, Völlendetes zu leisten, die großen Herausforderungen zu meistern und darauf hinzuwirken, daß eine „höhere moralische Kraft“ eine jede Lage beherrschen müsse, war er mit ganzer Hingabe bei der Sache, und diese Hingabe zeigt sich immer wieder im Leben Charles Lindberghs.

Sie führte ihn dazu, mit einigen der hervorragendsten Wissenschaftler Amerikas eng zusammenzuarbeiten, u. a. mit dem Raketen-Pionier Robert Goddard, dessen Wirken er unterstützte und förderte. Zur selben Zeit kam er, wie er 1948 schrieb, zu der Erkenntnis, daß wir, „wenn wir Fortschritte machen, ja überleben wollen, lernen müssen, die Wahrheit über Gott auf das Tun und Treiben der Menschen und ihr Verhältnis zueinander und als Wegweiser für unsere Wissenschaft anzuwenden.“

Dieses Interesse am Geistigen bewog ihn schließlich, eine aktive Rolle auf dem Gebiet des Naturschutzes zu spielen, wo er dazu beitrug, daß Maßnahmen zum Schutze gefährdeter Arten von Wäldern und der Urbevölkerung zu meistern und darauf hinzuwirken, daß eine „höhere moralische Kraft“ eine jede Lage beherrschen müsse, war er mit ganzer Hingabe bei der Sache, und diese Hingabe zeigt sich immer wieder im Leben Charles Lindberghs.

Wenn sich auch die Welt noch am ehesten jenes legendären Fluges einer kleinen einmotorigen Maschine über den Atlantik erinnert, so war es doch der Flug des Geistes, der Charles Lindbergh voll und ganz in Anspruch nahm.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der „Schriftleitung“ erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 28. August.]

White House 'bomb' turns out to be grease gun

Washington. An Army demolition squad was rushed to the White House recently to deal with a suspected bomb on the pavement outside — but the object turned out to be a harmless grease gun.

Le vol fabuleux de Charles Lindbergh

Bien qu'il fut appelé „l'aigle solitaire“, Charles Lindbergh ne cessa jamais de participer de tout son être aux grands faits qui caractérisèrent le siècle dans lequel il grandit.

A une époque où l'on recherchait des actions individuelles extraordinaires et des héros à adorer, son vol sans escale, en pionnier solitaire, de New York à Paris, à travers la vaste étendue de l'Océan atlantique, a fourni l'exemple le plus fameux de cette ère.

La renommée et l'adulation publique excessive qui suivirent, furent la cause d'événements tragiques dans sa vie et le contraignirent à adopter des opinions controversées, telle que l'opposition qu'il manifesta au début de la seconde guerre mondiale à l'intervention de l'Amérique dans le conflit. Mais une fois l'Amérique engagée dans la lutte, il contribua de façon considérable à renforcer la puissance aérienne du pays, pour poursuivre cette guerre, intelligemment, utilement et avec tout le succès dont nous sommes capables.

C'est cette consécration à l'excellence, à la solution des grands problèmes et à la nécessité de contrôler „par une force morale supérieure“ qui domine tout aspect général de la vie de Charles Lindbergh.

Cela l'amena à collaborer étroitement avec quelques scientifiques remarquables d'Amérique, dont le pionnier de la fusée, Robert Goddard, aux travaux duquel il apporta son soutien et son savoir. A cette époque, il en vint à comprendre, comme il l'écrivit en 1948, que „pour progresser et voire même survivre, nous devons apprendre à appliquer les vérités de Dieu, aux actions des hommes et à leurs rapports entre eux dans l'orientation de notre science.“

Ces préoccupations spirituelles l'amènent finalement à jouer un rôle actif important dans le mouvement pour la protection de la nature, au sein duquel il travailla à la mise au point de mesures protectrices en faveur de certaines espèces de baleines et de tribus primitives des Philippines menacées de disparition.

Cela l'incita il y a dix ans à dire : „Je comprends que si je devais choisir, mon choix se porterait plutôt sur des oiseaux que sur des avions.“

Tandis que le monde se souvenait encore parfaitement bien de ce vol fabuleux du petit avion monomoteur volant à travers l'océan, ce fut un voyage intérieur de l'esprit sur lequel Charles Lindbergh concentra tous ses efforts.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 28 août, à la dernière page.]

South Africa orders Indian merchants to move

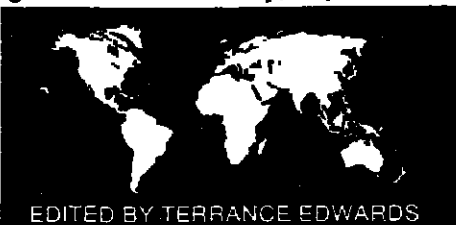
By the Associated Press

Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The South African Government has ordered some 50 Indian shopkeepers and businessmen to relocate their operations out of the white central business districts within a year, a government spokesman says.

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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

UN chief urges renewal of Mideast peace talks

United Nations, N.Y.
Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim Thursday called for the earliest possible reopening of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva to prevent a return to violence in the area.
In his annual report, Mr. Waldheim declared that "unless the momentum is maintained... it will not be long before violence breaks out again with all its dread implications."
Mr. Waldheim also warned that time is running out on other global problems, particularly disarmament, energy, and the world food supply.



Sen. J. W. Fulbright

Fulbright picked as London envoy?

Washington
Sen. J. W. Fulbright, the departing chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is to be offered the ambassadorship to Great Britain, the Washington Post reported Thursday.

The Post said that Senator Fulbright, a Rhodes Scholar who is currently on a two-week trip to China, had not decided whether to accept the nomination. The current U.S. Ambassador to the court of St. James's, the millionaire publisher Walter Annenberg, was preparing to leave earlier this year after more than five years.

There were reports in Washington, too, that the President was considering appointment of Peter M. Flanigan as ambassador to Spain. Mr. Flanigan was assistant for international economic affairs to former President Nixon.

Among ambassadorial appointments announced Wednesday by the White House were those of George Bush as Ambassador to China, Kenneth Rush to France, John Sherman Cooper to East Germany, and William D. Rogers as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Haldeman asks review of charges

Washington
Lawyers for H. R. Haldeman filed a petition with the Supreme Court Thursday, challenging the legitimacy of the grand jury that indicted the former White House chief of staff in the Watergate cover-up case and asking for a U.S. Court of Appeals review of whether the charges should be dismissed.

A federal grand jury normally sits for only 18 months. Five days before the Dec. 4, 1973, expiration date, Congress passed an act extending the grand

jury's life for six months and gave U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica the power to add another six months. At the request of the grand jury, Judge Sirica exercised that option.

Earlier Thursday, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court had turned down a request for former presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman that the cover-up trial be delayed.

Egypt reports discovery of offshore oil field

Cairo
Egypt reported Thursday the discovery of a large offshore oil field in the Gulf of Suez. It was termed the "greatest oil discovery ever in Egypt." Egyptian Oil Organization chairman Hassan Dew, quoted by the newspaper Al Akhbar, said the new find had a stratum thickness of 1,000 feet. Egypt's most productive oil field, Morgan, has a stratum depth of 650 feet, the newspaper said. The new field has been named "Ramdan" for the Muslim holy month of fasting.

Subaru cuts prices on subcompacts

Pennsauken, N.J.
Subaru of America, Inc., in a move to increase its share of the subcompact auto market, announced Thursday it is cutting prices by up to \$400 on its four subcompact models.
The company said the cuts are effective immediately and "we promise President Ford that these price reductions will remain in effect until at least Dec. 10."

Israeli says Arabs train in Bulgaria

Tel Aviv, Israel
Hundreds of Arab guerrillas are being trained in Bulgaria at bases set up during the past year, an Israeli who just returned from a visit to that country has told the afternoon newspaper Maariv here.

The informant, whose identity was not disclosed, emigrated from Bulgaria 32 years ago, and together with his wife traveled throughout the country during a month-long visit.

He told the newspaper that the Arab trainees were encountered in various parts of the country, did not attempt to hide their identity, and spoke freely of their training at Bulgarian bases.

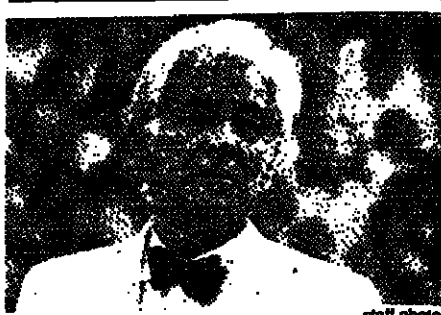
Oil firms plead innocent on 'restraint of trade'

New York
Seven major oil companies, indicted and arraigned on charges they "engaged in arrangements in restraint of trade" to drive out independent dealers during the recent gasoline shortage, pleaded innocent here Thursday.

A platoon of lawyers represented Exxon, Mobil, Gulf, Texaco, Amoco, Shell, and Sunoco during the brief proceeding before acting Justice George Roberts in Manhattan Supreme Court.

Three of the firms, Exxon, Mobil, and

Gulf, also denied charges they had agreed to thwart open bidding in the sales of gasoline to governmental agencies.



Leonard Bernstein

Bernstein writes bicentennial music

Tokyo
Leonard Bernstein is trying to complete a musical about the White House in time for the U.S. bicentennial in 1976.

"It has to do with the White House from 1800 to 1900, from the time it was built for John Adams to when it acquired its name under Theodore Roosevelt," Mr. Bernstein told a Thursday press luncheon here at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

The theme of the musical: the continuity of American history as viewed over the years by black members of the presidential kitchen staff.

American attacked at Soviet exhibition

Moscow
A Russian stabbed a U.S. businessman working at an international plastics exhibition here Thursday.

A co-worker at the exhibition said the assailant emerged from the crowd and asked James Hefty, Vienna-based representative of a Philadelphia company: "Are you American?"

When Mr. Hefty replied that he was, the man reportedly lunged at him with a knife. The extent of Mr. Hefty's injury was not immediately made known. Soviet authorities said his attacker was "mentally deranged."

Soviets offer U.S. machine tools

Chicago
The Soviet Union's participation here in a giant international exhibit of machine tools seems to be another

sign of Soviet eagerness to expand its trade with the U.S., writes Monitor correspondent Robert M. Press.

This is the first time the Soviet Union has exhibited its machine tools in the U.S., according to the National Machine Tool Builder's Association, sponsors of the Sept. 4-13 exhibition. Nearly 800 companies from 23 nations, mostly the U.S., are participating in the show.

British police foil theft of coronation stone

London
Police early Thursday foiled an apparent attempt by Scottish nationalists to remove from London's Westminster Abbey the ancient Scottish coronation stone of Scone, over which sovereigns are traditionally crowned. Three men were arrested when scores of policemen swooped on the abbey, alerted by a triggered alarm. A police spokesman said the chair was damaged in the unsuccessful attempt to lift the 400-pound stone onto a folding dolly.
Scottish nationalists stole the stone in 1950.

Human rights group calls for UN commissioner

London
The London-based human rights organization Amnesty International called Thursday for the appointment of a United Nations commissioner of human rights with effective powers of investigation. The call is made in Amnesty's annual report, which details the organization's work on behalf of political prisoners and against torture and capital punishment in some 100 countries during the past year.

SALT II talks to reopen after six-month recess

Washington
After a six-month recess the United States and the Soviet Union will renew their talks on limitations of strategic nuclear weapons in two weeks, U.S. officials said Thursday. The exact day when the talks, known as SALT II, will resume in Geneva will be announced by the White House on Friday.
The first round of SALT II was adjourned March 19 in the expectation that the July Moscow summit between former President Nixon and Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev would produce agreement in principle on how to proceed. The summit, however, produced only marginal agreements.

QUOTE



staff photo

Attentive President

"He said he expected me to see him personally whenever I had a major issue to discuss. . . . He also expected me to have a regular appointment with him every month or two." — Environmental Protection Administrator Russell E. Train, who never met privately with former President Nixon, after talking 45 minutes with President Ford.

Schools closed in teacher slowdown

Racine, Wis.
Teachers were locked out of their schools here Thursday morning in what is apparently one of the first lockouts in the U.S. of non-striking teachers, writes Monitor special correspondent Alice Anne Conner.

During the only previous lockout incident, Michigan teachers in three school districts were barred from schools after a slowdown in 1971, a spokesman for the United Federation of Teachers noted, saying a court later

ruled the lockout illegal and permitted the slowdown to continue until contract disputes were settled.

U.S. bicentennial opens as delegates reconvene

Philadelphia
The American bicentennial celebration opened Thursday as delegates from the 13 original states reconvened the First Continental Congress, a key turning point in American history.

PEOPLE

The 'complete' yachtsman

"A complete yachtsman" is what one colleague calls Ted Hood, the sailmaker from Marblehead, Mass., who skipped the 12-meter yacht Courageous to victory over Intrepid in the America's Cup final trials held off Newport, R.I., earlier this week.

Courageous, an aluminum-hulled, Olin Stephens design, will defend the Cup and America's longest sports winning streak (123 years) against the Australian challenger Southern Cross in a best-of-seven series beginning Sept. 10.

Mr. Hood was summoned to the helm of Courageous just three days before the final trial race and only weeks after he had first been recalled as a navigator for the New York syndicate's multi-million dollar entry. But his hand has been in evidence since the beginning — in the sails.

The sails, which gave Courageous a 1 minute 47 second margin over wooden-hulled Intrepid in 20-knot winds to decide the defender, are a Hood design. In fact, the sails of every America's Cup defender since 1958 have been sewn in his wooden loft at Little Harbor, Marblehead.

The secret of Hood sails is a dacron blend called Kadron — widely imitated but never perfectly matched. The fabric has proven so successful that since 1962 it's also been the choice of all the Australian challenge boats.

On the water, skipper Hood is all business — a craftsman who demands perfection from his crew and equipment. His experience with 12-meter racing stretches back to 1958, when he crewed on Vim. When Vim was eliminated in the trial races, he assisted Co-



Ted Hood

lumbia in a successful defense over the British challenger Sceptre.

In 1962, Mr. Hood made his first attempt at 12-meter design with a broad-beamed hulk of a boat he called Nefertiti. The heavy boat was unbeatable in rough weather, but cumbersome in light air. It was eliminated in 1962 and again in 1964.

What are Hood's prospects for skipping his first America's Cup winner? "I don't know," he says. "The Australians have a great boat. It's going to be tougher than it's ever been."

David Langworthy
Boston

*How Soviets fight crime: youth volunteers aid police

Continued from Page 1

The first decree was issued on May 20 and reported in Izvestia on June 4. A second and more detailed decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Communist Party's Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers became known at the beginning of August.

Pravda Ukrainsky reports that in the city of Lvov alone (about 800,000 inhabitants) there are 25,000 druzhinniki of whom more than 400 are on duty every day.

'Proper' education stressed

According to this large Ukrainian party daily, the druzhinniki, in addition to all their other duties, also must see that workers and youth are properly educated in the spirit of Soviet legality and over the protection of nature.

"It has happened that druzhinniki have looked the other way and that they have pilfered public property," wrote the newspaper. Another abuse, which must now stop, is the reporting by druzhinniki of interventions which actually did not take place, something akin to fictitious plan fulfillment.

The latest decree was hailed by Pravda Ukrainsky as of "historical importance" and an example of "Soviet democratization."

In the small Moldavian Soviet republic there are more than 70,000 druzhinniki who help the police fight "debauchery" and crime. In Kishinev, the capital of the republic, the druzhinniki have set up "crime prevention centers" among the youth.

The Georgian youth journal recently complained: "Our youth risks to be turned into a heap of worthless unprincipled people without dignity and honor." The druzhinniki, it is hoped, will effectively fight "speculation," which has wrought havoc in Georgia.

According to the Armenian journal

Kommunist public order is deeply disturbed in the towns of this republic. In line with the new decree, the city of Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, has ordered the druzhinniki to help control lewd and loud language in dormitories and other public places, to stop street fighting, the trampling of public gardens, and to combat drunkenness in the streets, in shops, in streetcars, buses, and taxis.

The problem of law enforcement and protection of public order is an old one. Until now the media have complained mainly of "hooligans." Now they are more specific.

The concern with crime and hooliganism in the Soviet Union goes in cycles of hot and cold. As early as the summer of 1966 Pravda and the Literary Gazette denounced "hooligans, thieves, and rapists, and other dangerous criminals who prevent honest workers from living and working in peace."

But then the crime wave seems to have abated. In the following year, Alexander F. Gorkin, president of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., told Tass that the total number of convictions had dropped by almost a third.

Duties extended

Five years later, on June 8, 1972, President Nikolai V. Podgorniy issued a decree extending the duties and rights of the police which was to cooperate closely with other state organs of security.

Then once again there were reports that the crime wave had abated. The present rise in crime may be connected with the increased purchasing power of the population. But it is the desire of the authorities to offer a law-and-order image to the many Western businessmen, technicians, and tourists who currently are traveling all over the U.S.S.R., and whom the regime is trying to attract.

*Construction roars ahead for Alaska oil pipeline

Continued from Page 1

Service Company, said in an interview. "A lot of work will be tapering off soon, not necessarily because of the weather, but because we have done about as much as can be done on it. Workers will be dropping off before construction begins next spring. You can't pour concrete during the winter. It's impossible."

Aleyska is the consortium formed by eight oil companies to design, construct, and operate the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Quiet period

Pipeline company officials say things will be "fairly quiet" on the project between mid-December and mid-January, except at the Valdez terminal. "That's the single biggest part of the job. Construction will continue throughout the next three years," Mr. Ratterman states.

The Valdez site will have a treatment facility to clean up the oily seawater ballast from the tankers. In the past, seawater used as ballast in empty cargo tanks to increase stability was routinely discharged at sea.

Although there have been no materials shortages to hold up construction so far, the construction project has been hit by a rapid turnover in workers. The high turnover rate is "nothing unexpected," though, say company officials.

The average worker can earn as much as \$1,000 a week, although it involves long hours — 10 to 12 hours a day, seven days a week — and workers have to work nine weeks before they get one week off.

Alaskans hired first

"Many prefer it this way. The work is not easy, but it's typical for construction projects in this area," company officials say.

If anything, the construction companies have had a surplus of labor. Alaska has a high unemployment

rate, running 12 percent or higher, especially in the winter. Aleyska, therefore, committed itself to hiring Alaskan residents first, which means that many out-of-state job seekers, attracted by the chance for large paychecks, have had to be turned away.

Output estimated

"We have tried to warn people not to come," Aleyska officials say.

Aleyska officials are optimistic the pipeline system will be ready for six months of tests early in 1977, with oil actually being shipped to West Coast ports by mid-1977.

The Alaskan north slope reserves

hold an estimated 9.6 billion barrels of oil. The startup production rate will be 1.2 million barrels a day, which later will be expanded to 2 million barrels (about 12 percent of U.S. oil needs under current consumption rates). However, other oil exploration is under way in this potentially oil-rich area, and new discoveries may be made.

Both the Interior Department and the State of Alaska are carefully watching the environment for signs of damage.

Last month the Arctic Environmental Council was formed by the Arctic Institute of North America. The council, made up of noted environmentalists from the U.S. and Canada, is an

independent pipeline observation and reporting group.

"We're representing the public interest. This is the biggest construction job in the world today and it affects the environment more directly than almost any other project," says Robert C. Fayor, director of the Washington and Alaskan offices of the Arctic Institute.

"This is an important test case to watch. . . . The detailed inspection will be handled through official channels. We're more concerned with developing a model for the future in dealing with environmental issues in the public interest affected by major development projects," Mr. Fayor states.

*An articulate First Lady meets the press

Continued from Page 1

Mrs. Ford also parried questions about whether she wanted her husband to run again in 1976. "I feel at this point two years is a long way away, and I wouldn't want to comment on it."

She did say that in family conferences around the dinner table, the President discusses issues with them all. On amnesty, "We had a rather deep discussion with points made on all sides."

That same family dinner, she said, in answer to a question on inflation, is also subject to belt tightening,

with less of the steak and roast beef that they enjoy being served.

Mrs. Ford, more relaxed than at previous press sessions, even kidded the reporters a little. Asked about reports that either the present press room or the White House dog kennel might be used as sites for a swimming pool for the President, Mrs. Ford said that some alternate site could be found.

"I wouldn't want the press to go into the kennel. . . . They can find a spot for the pool that won't disturb the press or the dogs," she smiled.

King's marriage is off; one wife is enough

By the Associated Press

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
The Malaysian King, Sultan Abdul Halim Shah, has decided "to put the national interest above his own" and not take a second wife, government officials say.

On Sept. 5, the handsome 46-year-old Muslim monarch, who wanted a male heir, was scheduled to marry 19-year-old Zubaidah Bunyamin, winner of many beauty contests.

Queen Tengku Bahiyah agreed to the marriage because she had not had any male heirs and she could not have any more children, officials said. The King and Queen have three daughters.

Malaysia is an Islamic nation and under the law any Muslim, including the King, can have up to four wives at a time. The law also states only male heirs can succeed to the throne.

But recently about 25 leaders of

women's groups fighting for monogamy in Malaysia, met Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and urged him to advise the king not to take a second wife. Mr. Razak said the King already had informed him he was calling off the marriage.

"The King was not pressured by the women or anyone as he had the right to marry again. But he himself put the national interest above his own interests and decided to completely call off the whole thing," officials said.

THE VANISHING NOMADS

A way of life that has endured longer than any other now is vanishing. Each year development shrinks the grasslands of the estimated 15 million nomadic herders still surviving in Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Here is the story of one day in the life of a shepherd in industrializing Iran, and below is a report on the developmental pressures likely to alter his way of life.

When men descended from the Central Asian Plateau down into the Mesopotamian Plain some 11,000 years ago, two distinct life-styles diverged: that of the sedentary peasant farmers whose food surpluses made possible the first towns and eventually the rise of urban civilization; and that of the hunters who found field labor little to their liking and adopted instead the ways of the herdsman.

Today the traditions of the hunter continue among the world's shrinking group of nomadic shepherds, with patrilineal families, and unity of kinship groups under authority of a chieftain who decides where to seek pasture or pitch tents.

In Africa the nomads are threatened by drought and the southward movement of the Sahara. In other newly rich, oil-producing countries such as Iran (with 1 million to 2 million nomads), shepherds are being pushed out by the need to reclaim farmland from the desert.

Yahkoub, the focal point of the story below, is one such shepherd. He grazes his flock near the ruins of Dur Untash, the main temple of the ancient Elamite civilization. Close by are the ruins of Susa, a great city built on the Mesopotamian Plain 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. It has been lost beneath the sand for 26 centuries — left to hyenas, jackals, and the wandering Bedouin shepherds.

By Richard Critchfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yahkoub is the first to awake in his black Bedouin tent. Wrapping a coarse wool homespun cloak around his shoulders against the biting cold, he takes his rod and staff and hurries to the lambs.

Over the Karun River a mist is rolling high. In the distance stretches the great Mesopotamian Plain, perfectly flat, grassless, sand-poisoned, and sterile. The rains have been late and few.

From the bramble-bush enclosure that serves as a sheepfold, the ewes are already bleating for their young. The hungry lambs, kept inside an earthen hut at night, answer back in high-pitched chorus.

Yahkoub and his two older brothers, Hussein and

Kazin, own just over 400 sheep, which provide their meat, wool, and source of money for wheat, sugar, tea, and a few other basic necessities.

Yahkoub says: "If a man has enough sheep, he is in need of nothing more. Some Bedouins say we have too many sheep now, and every year, if the rains are few and the government irrigates more and more land to farm, there is less and less grass. But I say to them, 'Who gives the grass, you or Allah?'"

To Yahkoub, the cultivators on the edge of the desert are his natural enemies, planting the ever-scarcer grasslands with their crops. Sometimes, if they find crushed or eaten grain where a sheep has strayed, they become angry. There are sometimes bitter struggles with the shepherds, and killings.

This day, after a hasty breakfast of sweet tea and unleavened bread, Yahkoub and his cousin Sherif hurry to catch up with the herd, which Yahkoub's brother, Kazim, is driving along a dry canal bed between two wheatfields. Soon Yahkoub and Sherif have caught up and are running back and forth, trying to close up the herd and shoo forward laggards and strays.

When they are gathered in, Yahkoub utters a high-pitched cry, the signal for them to stop and graze. Like all Bedouins, he can make a variety of sounds the sheep understand and obey.

Then he takes a reed flute, saying, "They like music."

One ewe cannot keep up with the herd; she moves a few paces and falls to the earth. Yahkoub says she will deliver soon.

Fleecy lamb arrives

A thunderstorm gathers, and a brilliant flash of lightning illuminates the plain. At the same time rain begins to fall.

"Look! The ewe!" Yahkoub exclaims. Already it is giving birth, and Hussein runs to aid the delivery, gently assisting a fleecy black lamb's arrival. The small creature shivers, wags its tail, and looks with interest at the world around it. Yahkoub gives it to the ewe to lick clean. Then he wraps it in the folds of his cloak, tucking it in carefully to keep it warm.

The rain is soon over, and Hussein carries the lamb back to the encampment, the ewe following at his heels, while the two youths build a fire to dry their clothes. Yahkoub teases the two mangy sheep dogs which follow the herd and grapples with Sherif. The dogs jump about, barking and snapping their jaws, until the two youths fall to the ground laughing and wrestling.

In a burst of high spirits, they start to do handstands. When Hussein returns, he is angry to see such horseplay. He harshly tells them he is taking the flock into the dunes toward the ruined temple. He has heard there is grass there.

As they climb steadily into the dunes, they find

places where the grass and sand have been eroded by rains, and the earth is scattered with debris from ruins. There are shards of glazed blue and green pottery, pieces of bone so old they crumble in their fingers, and bits of black obsidian and colored glass. Yahkoub says to watch for tiny green copper coins, for these can be sold in the bazaars to be passed on to tourists in the cities.

The dunes seem formed from great heaps of this debris, as if a vast city had once been in this place. But where had such wondrous people come from and where had they gone?

Yahkoub and Sherif race each other to the top of the next dune, when they suddenly stop. There ahead

ruins of ancient Elam's royal catacombs, preserved in the dry desert air about as they were almost 3,000 years before when chariot-borne Assyrians came and massacred the entire populace of what had been a large city.

Some 500 yards or so from the great temple itself they come upon what must once have been a large palace. The walls of the foundations still stand, rising 20 feet into the air, and the stone floors are still intact.

"This place is very old," says Sherif. "Before the Prophet Daniel. I don't know how many years ago. The rooms are all broken. Everything has fallen down."

Fingerprint found

Yahkoub gives a cry of delight, finding a fragment of pottery with the imprint of a human finger along the rim. He places his own finger over it, commenting, "These people were very big. Bigger than we are."

Ahead there are three long corridors, each with a steep staircase leading deep underground.

"Let's go see."

"No, I don't go down there. Too dangerous. Maybe wolves, hyenas."

But curiosity gets the better of them, and Sherif makes a torch of sagebrush to light their descent. The youths discover three cavernous halls below, with high, arched ceilings and low-roofed corridors connecting them. The place has a foul smell, sickly sweet and rotten.

In one vast chamber is an enormous slab of white marble, in another three pits of ashes. As their torch scatters a trail of sparks in the last chamber, Yahkoub gasps. Just visible in the gloom at the far end is a great table surrounded by large, throne-like chairs. In the eerie torchlight it is easy to imagine figures sitting in the chairs.

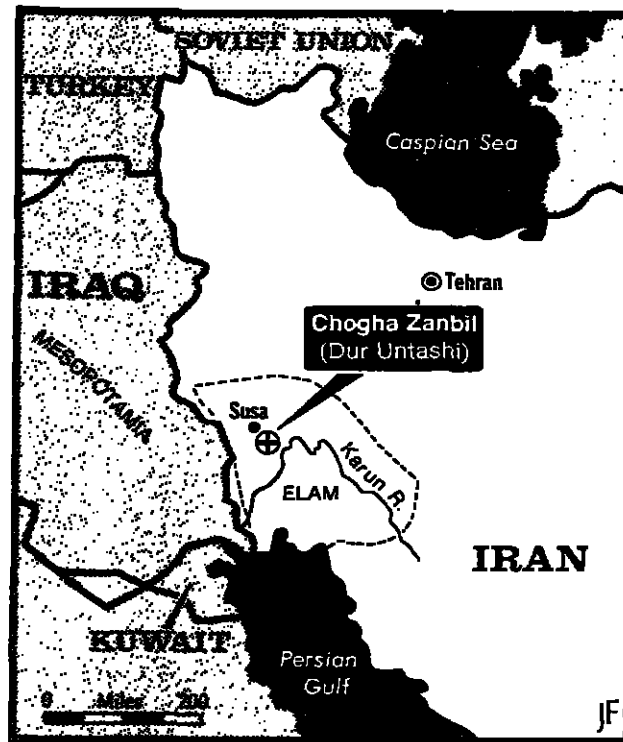
The youths hold their breath for a moment. Then Sherif drops the torch. They head for the light at the entrance, bumping and pushing each other. Once out of the ruins, they break into a run.

Back in the tent, wrapped up once more in his warm quilt across the fire pit from Yahkoub, Sherif thinks about the harsh discipline of desert life and is thankful he has escaped to work as a peddler in a village bazaar. "The life of the Bedouin is no good," he tells Yahkoub.

"Yes," agrees Yahkoub, but not for the same reasons. "Nowadays there is not enough grass for our sheep. Nothing is left for us but the thorns and berries of the lotus tree."

The day has wearied him. With a vague feeling there are great and hidden things he will never know, Yahkoub quickly falls asleep.

Richard Critchfield, author of several books, currently is traveling in the "third world" on a Ford Foundation grant, studying the lives of ordinary people.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

above the dunes, its great mass pink in the bright sunshine against the green-streaked pastures at its base and the yellow-ochre sand, is the ruined temple of Chogha Zanbil, or "overturned basket" as the Bedouins call it.

The great temple strikes awe in the two young shepherds, as it does in everyone who beholds it, a great pyramid-shaped, 165-foot tower with its mist-wreathed top seemingly in the heavens.

They hurry the sheep toward the green grass below the temple. Then the two young Arabs stumble into the

Iran: the pressures to modernize

Tehran, Iran

The Shah of Iran is hiring American cowboys from California, among other groups, in his efforts to transform a rural economy with record speed. There are no easy choices in such a drive. Agriculture poses the toughest challenge as demand for food goes up.

Popular expectations are soaring in Iran, matched only perhaps by rocketing per capita income from oil — up 700 percent in the last two years.

Since December both rural and urban incomes have doubled, and most of the money has been spent on red meat, eggs, fruit, and vegetables — a diet denied to most poor Iranians for centuries. Much of the food is imported.

The obstacles to spreading the benefits of the economic boom, however, are many. Some 60 percent of the Shah's people are largely illiterate peasants tied to subsistence agriculture only beginning to be transformed to modern farming. At the same time the income of city dwellers, now five to 10 times higher than that of the peasants, may quickly rise to 10 to 15 times higher. And the population is expected to rise from 32 million people to 40 million by 1980.

In a country where television now reaches to the remotest villages, this could mean trouble. As Alexis de Tocqueville said a century ago, revolution springs not from despair but from rising expectations.

Determined to catch up with Europe fast, Iran is industrializing rapidly. But the seemingly inevitable lag in transforming its farming could leave the country short of self-sufficiency in food for some time.

The World Bank's view is that Iran should concern itself less with maximizing food production and instead accept that it will be a deficit nation in the foreseeable future. The bank argues that the political-economic consequences of Iran's sudden new wealth on the poor rural population should be the Shah's primary concern.

The World Bank has proposed a strategy of cash, credit, and technical assistance to Iran's long-neglected small farmers with the establishment of 1,200 new small market towns to absorb and employ millions of peasants likely to be uprooted in a rapid modernization of agriculture.

A counterstrategy, which the World Bank opposes but is favored by the U.S. and others, is to invest heavily in agribusiness companies and farm corpo-

rations, founded on large-scale mechanized farming, as a shortcut to self-sufficiency in food.

The Shah, in fact, is putting millions into both approaches.

Ten years ago Iran's major land reform gave the poor their own land, but the vast majority of family-size farms support 5.7 people on only 5 to 7 acres. Irrigated land is very scarce, discouraging emergence of the kind of prosperous small farms found in northern India and Pakistan.

The problem is further complicated by Iran's extremely diverse rural population, divided as it is into Lur, Kurd, Turk, Baluchi, Bakhtiari, Arab, and other tribal minorities, each with its own traditional farming methods.

In 1959 David E. Lilienthal, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, came up with an ambitious dam and irrigation system for the Khuzestan desert here, which anciently was the eastern edge of the Mesopotamian Plain that flourished 11,000 years ago and where irrigation was invented 6,000 years ago. But initial attempts to modernize the population failed, and the Shah brought in privately financed agribusinesses — American and British backed — of the kind that had transformed California's desert valleys.

The World Bank was critical of the small amount of land utilized. It frowned on farmers' having to hand over land holdings for wages and dividends, with smaller farmers ultimately moving on to the cities.

But the Shah has been encouraged enough to seek to negotiate 150 more agribusiness contracts (only a half-dozen have so far been wrapped up). The contracts range from a Japanese silkworm project to an outfit of six American cowboys from Coalinga, Calif., who will set up a feedlot for 100,000 sheep and 30,000 beef cattle. The Shah has also agreed to a second, 250,000-acre agribusiness region in Dasht-e Mogan in northwest Iran which will be irrigated by a new dam built on the Aras River with the Russians.

R. C.

"If a man has enough sheep, he is in need of nothing more," says Yahkoub (photo left), a nomadic shepherd on Iran's arid Mesopotamian Plain. He and his two brothers tend their flock of 400 in the manner of generation upon generation of forebears. (Photo by Richard Critchfield)



financial



Retirement cushion—the managers are concerned

Stock plunge couldn't have come at worse time Pension funds face heavy weather

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Corporate pension plans are facing what many pension managers fear is serious trouble ahead. Workers are retiring at pension levels higher, due to inflation, than pension funds planned for.

At the same time, funds available for retirement pay have plunged along with the stock market.

At many companies, retirement pay is pegged to a worker's most recent earnings level. In addition, some union-negotiated pensions contain cost-of-living increases for retirees. Other companies voluntarily try to give their retirees periodic increases to keep up with rampant inflation. John Hancock Life Insurance Company, for one, has boosted pensions 16 percent at a cost of \$15 million. So costs are climbing.

But the pension funds themselves have steadily lost value in the long bear market. Even though such funds are usually invested conservatively, the value of most funds dropped about 20 percent last year and another 13 percent or so in the first half of this year. They are still dropping.

Five years ago, according to Salomon Brothers, pension funds had

unrealized stock market gains that amounted to 43 percent of their holdings. Two months ago the portfolios had dropped to 11 percent below the cost value.

Although dividends have generally held up well, pension managers often figure capital gains as part of their return on assets, and evaporation of such gains is at least a temporary problem.

Caught in a squeeze

The corporations responsible for the pensions payments are thus caught in a squeeze. They are not yet worried about defaulting on pensions. But the amount of corporate profits that will have to go into pension funds to keep them healthy may have to be increased. That represents another cost for business, at a time when most companies are trying desperately to hold down costs.

Pension funds that edged out of their traditionally conservative stance in recent years and invested more in the high-flying glamour stocks are taking a particular beating now, at a time when a blue-chip glamour like IBM has dropped from \$65 to \$40, or more than 50 percent.

Some companies are so heavily obligated to their pension funds that

liabilities are more than the company is worth. To pick out just one, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation has a liability of \$186 million, compared with the \$72 million its stock is worth.

For many companies the obligation to the pension fund is severe enough to eat into potential profit for a long time to come.

Added business cost

Even for more fully funded pension trusts, corporate costs are rising with inflation. Pension plans had generally figured on a long-range annual inflation rate of perhaps 3 percent, in determining how much to set aside in the fund.

If they now see inflation running at 5 to 10 percent levels for a number of years, they will have to divert more profit into the pension funds to cover higher future obligations.

Now there is another worry besides the low state of the pension portfolios: the new pension-reform law President Ford signed into law on Labor Day. It requires a company to put enough into its pension plan over the next 30 years to cover all liabilities in case the company falls financially.

For most companies, this is a small extra cost over and above what they were already doing, but for poorly

funded pension plans it could be a major cost item.

Cost estimates vary all over the lot, but the United States Chamber of Commerce figures the law could increase corporate pension costs by \$3 billion to \$7 billion a year.

Bear markets a jolt

The grim experience of the 1970 and 1974 bear markets may have another chilling effect on pension plans. Companies may become more leery of putting so much of their pension money into securities, and seek more diverse and safer investments. And it is largely pension fund money that the stock market lives on, now that the small investor has largely withdrawn.

Two-thirds of the stock market now is institutional trading, whereas a decade ago two-thirds of it was individual. Thus the stock market might not provide as much growth for pension portfolios as it has in the past.

The heavy commitment of pension funds to the market points up the fact that the state of the market is a matter of concern to workers with pension rights as well as investors, and that the longer the bear market continues, the more tight-fisted companies will be in incurring new pension obligations.

Banks offer credit lines for college expenses

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A number of banks are offering financially hard-pressed parents a more flexible way to meet the climbing costs of college.

At a growing number of banks, parents now can apply for substantial lines of credit to be used solely for educational expenses. At several banks, credit-line plans are replacing more traditional federally guaranteed college loans.

In most credit-line plans the borrower is issued a special checking account that can be used to cover tuition and other college costs. Repayment of funds used is spread over periods ranging up to seven years. Some banks' college credit lines go as high as \$30,000.

"About 100 inquiries a week" come to New York City's Irving Trust Company regarding its School Chex plans, says vice-president Donald Phelps.

School Chex, which has been offered since August, provides parents a \$20,000 line of credit with up to seven years to repay. The interest rate on funds used is 12.17 percent.

Similar plans started

The New York Bank for Savings has recently started a similar plan. Line-of-credit college loans are not



Getting college credits—on credit?

confined to the East Coast. A spokesman for the First National Bank of Chicago says his bank will soon offer such a plan. Other banks offering line-of-credit college loans are in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and California.

As such plans appear, federally subsidized loans offered under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program have become "nearly impossible to get," says Karl T. Hoyle, a spokesman for the American Bankers Association.

The federally guaranteed loans were authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, which forbids banks

from charging more than 10 percent interest on educational loans the United States Government subsidizes or guarantees.

The maximum 10 percent interest rate is "well below the cost of funds" to banks under current tight credit-market conditions, says Irving Trust's Mr. Phelps.

Governmental guarantees

The federal loan program allows students to borrow up to \$2,500 a year. The government guarantees the loan to the bank and pays the interest charges until the student leaves college, if his parents' income falls within certain limits.

To date some \$8.9 billion of federally guaranteed loans have been granted, says Health, Education, and Welfare Department spokesman Skee Smith.

The interest rates parents pay in line-of-credit plans are usually well above the fee on government-subsidized loans. Charges on line-of-credit schemes ranged from 10.8 to 12 percent at banks this paper contacted.

But line-of-credit loans are offered at more favorable rates than other consumer loans at some banks. For example, the Tuition Assistance Plan at Boston's National Shawmut Bank charges 10.7 percent interest, vs. the 13.5 percent charged on other consumer loans at the bank, says vice-president Al Ballarigson.

At Girard Bank in Philadelphia, the interest charge on Edu-Check funds is 12 percent on the first \$5,000. It is reduced to 6 percent on borrowed college funds above that level.

In addition to improving their interest income, banks have turned from federally sponsored loans to line-of-credit arrangements because of a

rising rate of student bankruptcies. Although government-sponsored loans can be made between bank and student, line-of-credit loans are made with the parents.

Line-of-credit loans are not yet available locally to all parents, the American Bankers Association says. The credit plans "appear to be a localized phenomenon" in scattered parts of the industry, according to the ABA.

But Harry Drolet, a Connecticut banker and frequent congressional witness on education loans, says that "many banks appear to be abandoning the federal loan program." He adds that this represents a complete cycle in bank marketing. Line-of-credit plans were prevalent before federally subsidized loans became available, he says.

Local residence not required

Although banks in some states may not offer line-of-credit plans, most institutions offering them do not restrict loans to local residents.

Philadelphia's Girard Bank and New York's Irving Trust both actively market their line-of-credit loans nationally. Boston's Shawmut Bank offers credits to parents whose children attend school in the Greater Boston area.

Individuals seeking very large college loans would probably be most attracted by Shawmut's loan policy. A bank officer says Shawmut has no established maximum amount for college line-of-credit loans. The highest defined maximum — \$30,000 — is offered by the Girard Bank.

Most banks offering line-of-credit arrangements do not require borrowers to also hold savings accounts with the bank.

The financial novel falls on hard times

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Just like the stock market, the financial novel has fallen on hard times.

This novel, usually centered on one of the great financial halls — the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Stock Exchange, the London Metals Exchange — has in the past thrilled readers with its tales of money, power, and manipulation. Its heyday was at the turn of the century when the naturalist writers were trying to arouse a social conscience over the evils of money.

Lately only Paul Erdman, a Swiss banker turned author, has written a notable financial novel. He has been successful with both his "Billion Dollar Sure Thing" (2 million copies in print) and "The Silver Bears" (already in its second printing).

Likewise, other authors have recently met with success, making it hard to see why more of such novels have not been written. For example, Vartanig G. Vartan wrote "50 Wall Street," on the best-seller list for some time; Frank Norris wrote "The Pit," a story about the Chicago Board of Trade, in 1901 (now in its 11th printing); and Cameron Hawley with his "Cash McCall" and "The Lincoln Lords" received a fair amount of popularity in the 1950's.

Good stories welcomed

Other popular writers have included Louis Auchincloss with "The Embroider" and Theodore Dreiser with "The Financier," "The Titan," and "The Stoic," a financial trilogy.

It is apparently not a case of the publishing companies not wanting some modern-day financial stories, either. Victor de Keyserling of McGraw-Hill Publications says his house would be happy to receive a good financial novel, and a spokesman at Charles Scribner's & Sons says it, too, would welcome any more good ones.

What, exactly, makes a good financial novel?

According to Burroughs Mitchell, Mr. Erdman's editor at Scribner's, it is essential that the author be a good storyteller as well as have a knowledge of the financial market around which the book is written. It does not hurt if something resembling the plot has actually appeared to have happened in the past.

For example, in Mr. Erdman's most recent book, "The Silver Bears," the plot deals with an effort to control the price of silver by a group of smooth and slippery speculators. Its publication came on the heels of a major purchase of silver by Banker Hunt, billionaire Texas oilman. Thus the book takes on an air of credibility as the men move the price of silver up and down.

After devaluation of dollar

Mr. Erdman's first novel, "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing," a tale of monetary intrigue and fluctuating currencies, followed a devaluation of the dollar and a turbulent period for currencies in general.

Mr. Vartan wrote his Wall Street book during a time of public interest in the stock market, and he carries

with him impressive credentials as a financial correspondent for the New York Times.

Mr. Hawley was a former businessman who wrote often about the pressures the business community places on an individual. A reviewer in 1955 wrote that "Mr. Hawley makes the convincing case that there is no business like business for testing the fiber of a man."

Of course, not everyone who is an expert in the field makes for a good novelist. Says Dr. John M. Phelan, chairman of the Communications Department at Fordham University, "Sometimes the realistic novel is too dry, the nonrealistic novel too imaginative."

Dr. Phelan also accounts for the decline in financial novels as part of a change in how people receive information.

Mass media has replaced

"There was a time," he explains, "when people used to rely on the novel for knowledge of the world: what it's like to eat at a great restaurant, what it's like to make or lose a million dollars. That's been replaced by the mass media, except for so-called inside stories."

Mr. Erdman's books have some of the elements of the inside story. He is a former banker and a trained economist. However, "The Silver Bears" has not received the same critical acclaim as his first novel.

Says the novelist, "I wrote 'The Silver Bears' for fun, not to be taken seriously." He says his next novel will detail a stock market crash in 1979 and will be "more serious."

Mr. Erdman's novels differ widely from past financially oriented novels in that most of those of the past tried to "expose" the system. Dreiser, for example, in "The Financier" wrote of the greed and ruthlessness of the money barons. And Frank Norris in "The Pit" portrayed the calamities that befall men who attempt to control the price of wheat.

Business has not fared too well with novelists. Charles Dickens, for example, described a Mr. Carker this way: "Mr. Carker, the manager, sly of manner, sharp of tooth, soft of foot, watchful of eye, oily of tongue, cruel of heart, nice of habit . . . with a dainty steadfastness and patience at his work as if he were waiting at a mouse's hole."

What it does to men

However, it is in "The Pit" that the reader gets the feeling of what a financial market does to men. Wrote Norris:

"All through the Northwest, all through the central world of the wheat the set and whirl of that innermost pit made itself felt; and it spread and spread and spread till grain in the elevators of western Iowa moved and stirred and answered to its centripetal force, and men upon the streets of New York felt the mysterious tugging of its undertow engage their feet, embrace their bodies, overwhelm them, and carry them bewildered and unresisting back and downwards to the pit itself."

The pull of the wheat pit is, of course, the magnetism of greed. Naturally, greed is not the monopoly of La Salle Street.

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BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Hydrocarbon field to hike spending?

Houston

A trade publication has forecast the hydrocarbon processing industry will spend \$13.4 billion next year on capital improvements.

Hydrocarbon Processing magazine, in an annual survey, said the worldwide expenditures will include \$6.3 billion for oil-refining facilities, \$5.3 billion for petrochemicals, \$1.4 billion for gas processing, and \$400 million for processing such solids as coal, shale, and tar sands.

Bowling alley in Moscow

New York

Brunswick Corporation said it is constructing the Soviet Union's first bowling center, a 16-lane center with automatic pinsetters in Moscow.

sports



Notre Dame's Tom Clements



Ohio State's Archie Griffin



Tennessee's Condredge Holloway



USC's John McKay

AP and UPI photos

The top 15

By Ross Atkin
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Here comes the college football season. It's time to clean the thermos, oil the tailgate, and begin taking the stadium blankets out of mothballs. And for the old grads, singing the alma mater twice through may prove to be a valuable exercise.

Finally, before settling into that seat on the 50 yard line, take a moment to brush up on the top teams. Here they are as this writer sees them.

1—Ohio State

Remember last year, when Ohio State went 10-0-1, wound up second in the polls, and outscored opponents 413 to 64? Well, Woody Hayes has assembled another Frankenstein in his Columbus laboratory that may even be better than the '73 monster. As always, the Buckeyes will be big, tough, and intimidating.

The backfield is loaded. Archie Griffin, a breakout threat who's good for 100 yards every game, will get help from blocking fullback Pete Johnson and shifty quarterback Cornelius Greene, the Rose Bowl MVP. Greene may open up the offense with more passing.

If there's a chink in the armor, it's on defense where the linebacking cupboard is bare. But eight defensive starters (along with an equal number on offense) return to form a strong nucleus.

2—Oklahoma

Even with Gordon McRae and Shirley Jones blocking, Oklahoma could probably go sweeping down the plain this year.

But Coach Barry Switzer is calling his offensive line Oklahoma's "best ever." And behind it is a lethal backfield directed by Steve Davis, a licensed Baptist preacher. Davis will be handing off to Joe Washington, a hurricane in cleats who gained over a thousand yards last season, and throwing to a solid receiving corp led by Tinker Owens.

The defense has been thinned out through graduation, but All-America linebacker Rod Shoate and two of the awesome Selmon brothers, Dewey and Leroy, are back to swallow up more ballcarriers.

3—Southern Cal

Hi-yo Silver, Tommy Trojan rides again. Yes, Southern Cal is the favorite to win its seventh Pac-8 championship in the last nine years and return to the Rose Bowl.

What Coach John McKay really wants though is that No. 1 ranking, and who's to say he doesn't have the horses to win it?

"We have as balanced an attack as there is in football," McKay says. "In our skilled positions, the quarterback, the receiving, the running positions, nobody in college football is better than we are, in my opinion."

4—Alabama

The Crimson Tide missed a perfect season a year ago by two points, losing a thriller to Notre Dame, 24-23,

PREVIEW 1974 COLLEGE FOOTBALL

in the Sugar Bowl. That heart-breaking defeat would have crushed the morale of some teams, but the Tide is resilient enough to spring right back.

Alabama is deep. "We have running backs coming out our ears," says Coach Bear Bryant, who also has the luxury of picking between two nifty quarterbacks, Richard Todd and Gary Rutledge. The defense is rugged, but the Bear, a perfectionist, frets about the offensive line and kicking game.

5—Notre Dame

While the defending national champions could be devastating this year, a few cracks have already begun to show in their suit of armor.

Originally all but five starters were going to return for the 1974 season. Then Eric Penick, a running back who was ready to team with Tom Clements, Wayne Bullock, and Art Best to form a modern but more powerful version of the Four Horsemen, was injured in spring practice and possibly sidelined until midseason. More bad news followed when three promising sophomores — Luther Bradley, Ross Browner, and Al Hunter — were dismissed along with three other teammates for violating university regulations. The losses could be significant since the Irish aren't expecting immediate help from the crop of incoming freshmen.

6—Michigan

When we last left Michigan Coach Bo Schembechler, he was fuming over the Big Ten's decision to send Ohio State to the Rose Bowl after the famous 10-10 draw in Ann Arbor.

Now Bo knows his Wolverines must win the conference title outright to guarantee themselves a spot in Pasadena on New Year's Day. That's a mighty big order for a team that plays Ohio State in Columbus.

But despite having to rely on a lot of new faces in both the offensive and defensive lines, Schembechler says, "When you're in a winning program, kids have a way of coming up and doing the job."

The man who could make things click is all-conference quarterback Dennis Franklin, equal parts runner and passer. He's surrounded by the fastest backfield in the school's history.

7—Houston

Houston is looking forward to the day in 1976 when it officially joins the Southwest Conference. In anticipation of that moment, Coach Bill Yeoman has launched the Cougar football program into orbit not far from NASA's Mission Control. In 11 games last year, the Cougars malfunctioned just once against Auburn in climbing to the No. 9 spot in the polls.

8—LSU

According to the Chinese calendar, this is the Year of the Tiger, which makes people down in Baton Rouge happy.

Cause for even greater celebration is a surplus of quality ballcarriers on campus. To take maximum advantage of such thunderbolts as Brad Davis and Terry Robiskie, Coach Charley McClendon has switched to the Year.

The defense is solid enough. Now if McClendon can only find himself a quarterback, LSU will be in business. Mike Miley, the team's field general a year ago, signed a baseball contract with the California Angels during the off-season.

9—Nebraska

Since winning back-to-back national championships in 1970 and 1971, Nebraska has gone in the obvious, inevitable direction — down.

As might be guessed, second-year coach Tom Osborne has begun feeling pressure from Big Red rooters to win it all again. But the corn crops will have to be rotated another time or two before anything like that happens.

To improve on last year's 9-2-1 record, quarterback Dave Humm must stay healthy and on-target with his lefthanded aerials. Tony Davis can be counted on to do yeoman work from the fullback slot, but Nebraska is without an explosive offensive player.

10—Texas

How good will the Longhorns be without Roosevelt Leaks? Perhaps quite good or maybe just good enough to win a seventh straight Southwest Conference title.

If Leaks doesn't come back quick enough from knee surgery, Coach Darrell Royal has taken the precaution of signing Earl Campbell, the best high school prospect Texas has produced in quite some time. Daddy D. can fill out the Wishbone quite adequately with several good running

backs and either Mike Presley or Marty Akins directing the triple option.

11—UCLA

Under Pepper Rodgers, UCLA always had a highly seasoned offense. But since Rodgers departed for Georgia Tech, the new head coach, Dick Vermell, has given top priority to beefing up the defense.

Even without the dangerous 1-2 punch of Kermit Johnson and James McAllister in the backfield, scoring should be no problem with John Sclarra at quarterback.

Vermell, a hard worker with both pro and college coaching experience, says: "I feel we have a chance to win every game we play."

12—Penn State

In University Park, Joe Paterno claims his Nittany Lions are in a re-teething period. People have to be realistic," he explains. "You can't lose as many quality people as we have and come close to the records we've been achieving."

Losing Heisman Trophy winner John Cappelletti, of course, was the biggest blow, but 12 other starters disappeared with him. Nevertheless, Penn State can expect to rebuild an attack quickly around the strong throwing arm of Tom Shuman.

13—Maryland

According to Webster, terrapins are "any of various edible North American turtles. . . ." Certainly the definition used to fit the Maryland football team, which regularly got chewed up by its Atlantic Coast Conference rivals. But no more.

The Terrapins just squeezed on to the nation's Top 20 chart in 1973 and many experts think they'll climb higher this year by beating North Carolina State and winning their first ACC title in 19 years.

14—Arizona

For quite some time now the University of Arizona has fallen into the long football shadow cast by neighboring Arizona State. But this year the Wildcats see an opportunity to "run to daylight" and grab a bigger share of the national spotlight for themselves.

Up the road in Tempe, ASU's Sun Devils have had to rebuild an entire backfield from scratch while in Tucson, Coach Jim Young has had the envious task of sifting through 69 lettermen. With the best depth and quality in the Western Athletic Conference, Arizona is the favorite to lay sole claim to the wild, WAC-ky West.

15—Pittsburgh

Johnny Majors, the man responsible for salvaging Pitt football from the scrap heap, is a steely-eyed realist. He reminds us that "It's always tougher to reach that second plateau. We surprised some people last year, but they'll be ready for us this season."

Pitt is better, but that doesn't mean it will win more games. The schedule includes three superpowers — Penn State, Notre Dame, and Southern Cal.

Tony Dorsett, last year's sensational freshman, will find that he has to claw his way through stacked defenses. But Dorsett won't be alone, all the Panthers will find it tougher.

Change of pace Are the Bulls for real?

By Phil Elderkin

When the Philadelphia 76ers traded center Wilt Chamberlain to the Los Angeles Lakers during the summer of 1968, everybody felt the Lakers had become invincible.

Adding Chamberlain to Elgin Baylor and Jerry West, they said, was like mixing two cans of rocket fuel with nitroglycerin. The only vocal dissenter was Red Auerbach, the general manager of the Boston Celtics.

"Maybe their styles won't fit together," Auerbach said. And Red was right. It wasn't until Los Angeles got a new coach (Bill Sharman), and Baylor retired, that Chamberlain and West combined for the Lakers' first NBA title.

Now, in a somewhat similar situation, Golden State has traded center Nate Thurmond to Chicago for Clifford Ray, the Bulls' first pick in next year's draft, plus an estimated \$500,000. That figure may later turn out to be closer to \$200,000.

Since both of Chicago's two starting forwards are shooters, and rebounding is what Thurmond does best, Nate shouldn't have the traffic under the basket from Bob Love and Chef Walker that Chamberlain got from Baylor. But does Thurmond come with a championship guarantee or does he merely look like one?

I have seen Nate play basketball on nights when he was the equal of Chamberlain or Bill Russell. I've also seen him when Walt Bellamy seemed aggressive by comparison. He's 33 and last season he averaged fewer than 900 rebounds, after grabbing 1,349 the year before.

Part of that can be explained by the fact that Nate played in 17 more games the previous season. A change in scenery has also been known to do wonders for a player's incentive and Chicago seems to be counting on this.

But the feeling here is that Golden State was trying to unload a high-salaried veteran, with the maximum number of bad knees, with whom they no longer felt they could win even a division title.

Coach Dick Motta of the Bulls, of course, obviously feels otherwise. Chicago, mostly because of Motta's clever juggling at center, has had four straight seasons in which it has won 50 or more games with a succession of mysterious men in the pivot.

I don't blame Chicago for wanting the luxury of Thurmond, even though they may have paid too much to get him. The Bulls want to win this year and Nate added to Love, Walker, Norm Van Lier and Jerry Sloan may be as strong a starting five as any team in the league.

Thurmond says he guessed a couple of weeks ago that he was going somewhere when Warrior management called him in and asked him to take a physical examination.

"But they didn't use the team doctor," Nate reported. "They used a physician who had been recommended by somebody in Chicago and that was the tipoff. It wasn't that difficult after that to put two and two together."

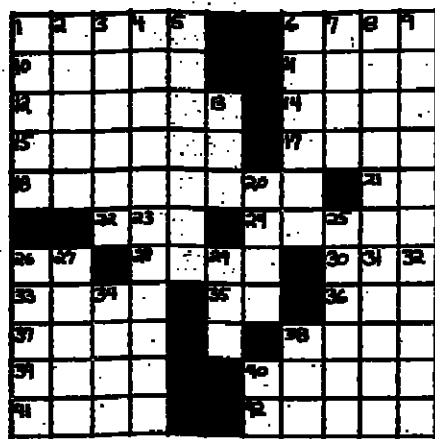
Actually it was only two years ago that Warrior owner Franklin Miele called Thurmond "the most valuable player in the National Basketball Association." And Nate's picture was on the cover of last year's team brochure. He is also a close personal friend of Golden State Coach Al Attles, who would never have traded him.

Now Miele says that "Thurmond was dealt to Chicago for responsible and sound reasons based on what was best for the team and the entire organization, rather than on sentiment and emotion."

Crossword

By Ken Freund

- ACROSS.
1. Baby carriage (pl.)
 2. Organized group
 3. Dew line uses it
 4. Whetstone
 5. Blue pencil
 6. Prior
 7. Apple is one type
 8. Aluminum (abbr.)
 9. German no
 10. Old French coin
 11. Type of cherry
 12. Locus Stigili (abbr.)
 13. Southern Methodist University (abbr.)
 14. Long snake-like fish
 15. Since
 16. A separate piece of information
 17. Electrical unit
 18. Argument
 19. Behold
 20. U.S. Agency (abbr.)
 21. Dagger handle
 22. Throw
 23. Gaelic for Irish
 24. Encompass
 25. High
 26. Additional



Answer block appears among advertisements

- DOWN.
1. Readies
 2. Wireless
 3. Farewell (pl.)
 4. Wrestling surface
 5. Senior (abbr.)
 6. Pocket money
 7. Sole
 8. Up to
 9. Washed up; has - (pl.)
 10. Biblical figure
 11. Adjoin
 12. Famous sea captain
 13. Hand covering
 14. Cicada
 15. Gray
 16. Mr. Agnew
 17. Wapiti
 18. Employer
 19. Mediterranean Island
 20. Too
 21. Having six sides (abbr.)
 22. Exist

Tubby



By Guernsey Le Pelley

lets example in renewal

ownstones leads downtown

Lockwood
dial to
dian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N.Y.

One of the most hopeful trends in New York City in recent years is the renovation of 5,000 to 6,000 run-down brownstones throughout downtown Brooklyn by energetic individuals and families.

Another equally exciting but less well-known development is the renaissance of downtown Brooklyn which is the focal point for the several improving brownstone neighborhoods.

The renewal projects in the planning stage and now under way are a significant story for their number and variety. But downtown Brooklyn also is a successful lesson to the rest of the city and nation on the advantages of comprehensive planning, the cooperation of business and government, and sophisticated design for urban renewal.

Downhill slide

Five years ago, downtown Brooklyn was sliding downhill fast.

Shoppers and stores were deserting tired-looking, litter-strewn Fulton Street for thriving Manhattan locations or suburban shopping centers. Several remaining strengths of downtown Brooklyn, however, gave the area more hope than most other declining retail areas in America's cities.

Downtown Brooklyn still was a good place to do business; Fulton Street was the second busiest shopping location in New York City by volume of sales. The remarkable convergence of all the city's subway lines on Fulton Street gave millions of people easy access to the area.

The surrounding brownstone streets, furthermore, were not hope-

less shums but renewing neighborhoods full of hope for the future and increasing numbers of middle-class customers within walking distance.

Business leaders join in

Another crucial advantage for downtown Brooklyn was the involvement of downtown business leaders in renewal plans, whether retail, office, or residential.

The Downtown Brooklyn Development Association, founded by these business interests in 1968, has coordinated private and public energies in renewal efforts and publicized the good things going on in the area.

Today, after six busy years, several projects are completed, and downtown Brooklyn is on the upswing as a mixed-use retail-office-residential area.

The project furthest along is Brooklyn Center, a group of office buildings at the bustling intersection of Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street. The 350,000-square-foot Con Edison Building, designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, is one year old.

A 450,000-square-foot building for New York Telephone, also designed by SOM, will open this fall. An additional 880,000 square feet of space has been delayed because of the present surplus of office space in New York City.

College campus planned

Several blocks away, Baruch College, the business college of the City College of New York, will build a 10-acre campus for its 15,000 students.

Last year, Baruch College asked to be released from an earlier promise to move to this site along Atlantic Avenue near the Long Island Railroad terminal and instead buy an empty 40-story office building in downtown Manhattan.

But in December, 1973, Brooklyn borough president Sebastian Leone,

who has consistently fought for "Brooklyn's share of the municipal pie," won final approval for the Brooklyn site.

The architects for the campus have been selected, and construction should begin in 1976, with completion scheduled for 1978.

A block from the Baruch College site, the once-moribund Brooklyn Academy of Music now attracts enthusiastic audiences from the entire city to its often-acclaimed dramatic or musical productions. To enhance the academy's setting, plans call for the demolition of the block of motley buildings across the street for a landscaped plaza.

Throes of revival

All these plans for the Academy of Music and Baruch College should accelerate the improvement of the surrounding Fort Greene neighborhood, which already is in the throes of the "brownstone revival."

The city, furthermore, is completing a reasonably sensitive renovation of Olmsted and Vaux's 30-acre Fort Greene Park.

The most exciting change in Downtown Brooklyn's shopping district, which begins just west of the Academy of Music and Fort Greene area, will be the arcade along Fulton Street. A several-story tall, 15-block-long canopy of steel and smoky-color glass will cover the sidewalks on both sides of the street, which will be reduced in width and limited to just buses and emergency vehicles.

Coordinated "street furniture," i.e., benches, telephone booths, planters, water fountains, and maps, will line the widened, sheltered sidewalks.

The arcade also will replace the present jumble of street signs, advertisements, and lights with a coherent scheme that will be more tasteful as well as more informative.

In contrast to this daytime bustle, Fulton Street is an empty place once the stores close at night. Several residential and educational projects will bring more nighttime vitality to the area.

The Schermerhorn-Pacific project, just one block from Fulton Street's largest department store, will include 991 middle-income apartments in buildings ranging from four-story town houses to a 33-story tower.

Besides the apartments, this self-styled "city within a city" will include office and retail space, an elementary school, community center, garage, and town square. The busy Hoyt-Schermerhorn subway station beneath the site will be renovated to make it more attractive for riders and link it to the nearby Fulton Street arcade.

Tying several parts of downtown Brooklyn together is another function of this apartment development. The Boerum Hill brownstone neighborhood is a thriving part of downtown Brooklyn but until now has been separated from the Fulton Street retail area by an unattractive no-man's land of parking lots, run-down shops, and warehouses.

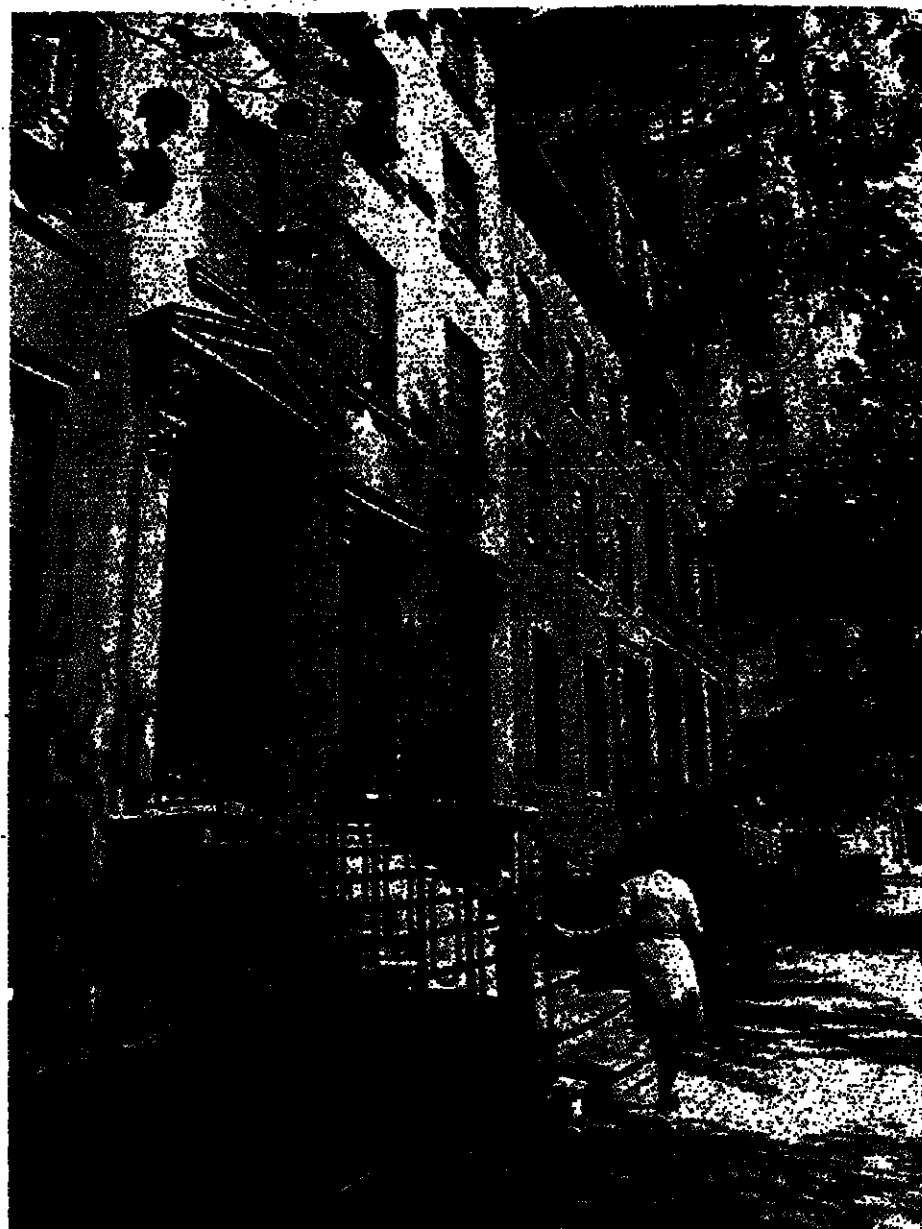
The Hoyt-Schermerhorn project will link the two areas, and house prices are already spiraling upward on the block of State Street opposite the site. Boerum Hill residents, however, have taken steps to ensure that the lovely blocks of their 1850's and 1860's neighborhood are safe from so-called "progress."

Thanks to local efforts, the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission designated a large part of Boerum Hill a landmark district, thereby protecting the buildings from demolition or unsympathetic alteration.

Impressive array of plans

The list of projects, actual and future, in downtown Brooklyn goes on and on — a Ghirardelli Square-inspired development at the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge across the river from Wall Street, a new terminal for the Long Island Railroad, and, newest and potentially the most controversial, a proposed sports stadium.

Despite the scope and imagination of these projects, the real lesson of the downtown Brooklyn renaissance is the cooperation of such traditionally



By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Brownstones in Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.

antagonistic forces as business and government or commercial and residential.

In fact, the greatest surprise and strength of downtown Brooklyn today is the generally amiable interaction of the Old and the New.

"Much or all of the downtown renaissance would not be possible without the encouragement of the

brownstone revival in surrounding neighborhoods," observed Don Moore, president of the Downtown Brooklyn Development Association, which has helped inspire the renewal activity since 1968.

"Conversely, the resurgence of the downtown area will make these areas more desirable and pleasant places for living."

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house/garden

How to scrub moss from brick terrace

Q. "Moss forms during the summer months on our brick terrace. It is not only unsightly but slippery when wet. Is there something we can spray on the brick to stop the moss?"

Howard T. Berg
Clinton, N.Y.

A. It sounds as if the terrace is in the shade.

Try washing it with a mixture of one cup Clorox bleach and one-half cup of Solax detergent in a gallon of warm water. Scrub thoroughly, allowing the solution to stand for 15 minutes. Rinse with the garden hose.

A 1-to-10 mixture of muriatic acid and water might be worth a try. Handle acid with care. Scrub thoroughly and rinse as above.

One of the following may also be worth while:

Dowicide-G made by the Dow Chemical Company; Santo-Brite made by Monsanto; or Dri-Hom Wall and Roof Cleaner made by Sherwin-Williams.

Obtain from a paint or supply house. Check labeled instructions before using.

Shingle problems: fireproofing and color

Q. "Is there a firm making a dip-type or paint-on stain for cedar and spruce roof shingles and shakes which will give a nice color; but more important, make them fire resistant?"

Kenneth P. Knudsen
Soldotna, Alaska

A. For information concerning Underwriters Laboratory-approved chemically pressure-treated, fire-retardant shakes and shingles, contact the Koppers Company, 1924 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219, or J. H. Baxter Company, P.O. Box 752, Eugene, Ore. 97401.

Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



We understand that roof shakes may be stained on top of the Underwriters-approved treatment. However, this may be so specialized as to warrant precise information and directions from one of the aforementioned firms.

Chemical treatment after installation, if indeed possible, is more of a problem than before the roofing is placed.

Acrylic paint spruces up a canvas canopy

Q. "What kind of paint (and where can I get it) can be used for a heavyweight canvas canopy in royal blue? I got only glassy stains when I ask at paint stores."

Mrs. H. J. Willard Sr.
Washington, D.C.

A. If the canvas has never been waterproofed with a silicone or similar material, paint it with a top-quality exterior acrylic emulsion.

Apply the acrylic emulsion liberally over a slightly dampened, clean surface — and I emphasize the word clean. Let it dry for a couple of days. Our consultant says it ought to look pretty good.

Plant daffodils now for spring bounty

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

September is daffodil planting time. These lovely spring flowers ask for little care, will last for years, and come in so many forms and color combinations that by choosing among them one can have a daffodil planting that seems made up of a variety of different flowers.

We call them all daffodils, but in addition to the trumpets are the hybrid narcissus Poeticus and the bunch-flowered Poetas with smaller cups and the charming miniatures that ought to be included in any daffodil planting.

They aren't all just golden daffodils, either. Jackson & Perkins's Pluvius is of the red trumpet type. It has a star-shaped yellow perianth but a large cupped trumpet of rich red-dish-orange.

Park's Broughshane is an immense trumpet daff of pure white. Mt. Hood is white. Apricot Attraction's perianth is light apricot shading to creamy apricot at the tips and a flat, ruffled cup of deep apricot.

Contrasting colors

Both the trumpets and the flatter narcissus types come with trumpets and centers in contrasting colors, orange, pink, red, gold edged with scarlet, single to double, or frilly. Some are so double they look like small peonies.

Then there are the miniatures (Narcissus species). Hoop Petticoat is almost all trumpet, the perianth a mere gesture, very quaint. Put some in your rock garden. They are only six inches high and look like little hoop skirts.

Cyclamineus February Gold, all yellow, has reflex perianths like small

cyclamens. Golden Orchid (a Split Corona) has deep yellow trumpets that split up, growing onto outer petals. There is a regular-size daffodil that does this, too, Gold Collar, very ruffled, four inches across.

One of the first of the miniatures was Thalia, a Triandrus Hybrid, bearing its little flowers in clusters, pure white with recurving petals. Still a top favorite for its distinctive grace.

No fertilization

Daffodils, like any other bulbs, like good garden, well-drained soil. It is worth conditioning the soil deeply, for once planted they can remain in the same location for years or until the clump gets so big they should be dug up and separated. Larger bulbs are planted six to seven inches deep. Small bulbs like the miniatures three to four inches deep.

No fertilization is necessary at planting time, but they will appreciate bone meal next spring when the shoots emerge from the ground. Feed them after they have flowered, too, for they are building up for another season.

They will grow in full sun or in light to moderate shade, and even under deciduous trees and shrubs, for they flower before leaves are full out. After the ground freezes this autumn give them a mulch of peat, dry leaves, salt hay, wood chips, and the like, to keep the ground from heaving.

Daffodils look best in informal groups, not in stiff rows. If you have a light wooded area or any part of the lawn that you can leave unmowed until the daffodil foliage after blooming time turns brown, you can take advantage of collections for naturalizing.

These usually are mixed top-size bulbs of four or five varieties offered in quantity at bargain prices. Throw



One of the miniatures on 7-inch stems

them in handfuls and plant them practically where they fall.

Those who wish to take the trouble to become familiar with the various types and colors of daffodils can not only have them of many forms and color patterns, but also extend the blooming season through early and late, giving you daffodils in bloom over a period of about six weeks.

I think the best way to do this is to send for and study some of the nursery catalogs featuring bulbs illustrated in full color. (This helps for tulips and other bulbs also.) Some of the species and species hybrids such as Cyclamineus February Gold, March Sunshine, and Peeping Tom, begin before the big trumpets and large cups. And after the big fellows come the late-flowering varieties, such as Poeticus hybrids.

The bunch-flowering Poetas, espe-

cially desirable for cutting, also are late-flowering, as is the species *Triflorus albus*.

Generous return

No other spring-flowering bulbs give so generous a return as daffodils. Practically free from pests and asking for little attention after flowering, except to keep the foliage growing until it browns, they come back spring after spring to beautify the garden and to provide a wealth of flowers for cutting.

Furthermore, if, like me, you have investigative squirrels, it may cheer you to know that although the little rascals may dig up and sample some of your crocus, snowdrop, and tulip bulbs, they leave daffodil bulbs alone to give you splashes of sunshine for another spring.

Evergreens wall in a peaceful retreat

By Ruth S. Foster
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Privacy is a vanishing luxury and the price is getting higher.

Suddenly it is hard to buy a bit of open space at reasonable cost. The economies of building have caused us to settle for tract houses on little plots faced by neighbors on all sides.

Too seldom is there a view of the sea, the valley, or the woods.

Enclosed gardens, even on a small lot, can provide some privacy and a sense of seclusion. The walled garden is as old as the city. It offers a quiet retreat and a closeness to nature that man needs. The pure concrete cities have proven themselves psychologically inhospitable.

Walls of a garden do not need to be masonry or wood. Evergreen materials screen quite well.

Arboreal trees are the least expensive of the evergreen materials. Although short-lived, they are useful when planted with other, longer-lived varieties.

Upright yews grow slowly, but with proper care they provide an excellent hedge. Hemlocks are the most graceful but suffer from too-hot sun and drought. Pines and spruce have a tendency to lose their lower branches after 20 years, but they do stand sun and poor soil.

These trees need room and water to make a good hedgerow.

Pines, spruces, and hemlocks are tall forest trees with an eventual spread of 20 feet in diameter if never pruned. Some yards have room for this, especially in the corners.

Obviously, the closer the plants are set, the more dense the wall. Often such complete density is unnecessary and plants can be spaced more naturally. In some gardens, only certain buildings or views need to be blocked, allowing a neighbor's tree or yard to remain in view.

Sometimes a varied shrub border will provide equally satisfactory privacy, especially if it is two rows deep.

The back row consists of taller screening and dark green leaves. The front row holds flowering shrubs, small trees, and flowers.

Many deciduous shrubs make excellent quick screening, and cost less than evergreens. Ordinary box hedges will grow 20 feet tall if left alone. Other fast-growing material for screening includes tall hedge buckthorn, Russian olive, forsythia, mock orange, lilac, and viburnum.

The second (or inside row) of plants faces the garden. The more flowering varieties, the better. Rhododendron, azalea, mountain laurel, holly, blueberry, and cotoneaster all prefer acid soil. Improved varieties of spiraea (bridal wreath), butterfly bush, Fothergilla and rose of Sharon (Althea) are good deciduous choices.

The only exception to a double hedge row is when a tall back row would block the sun from the front row.

The whole border will take about 15 or 20 feet in depth, but provide a sense of privacy even in a small area.

With hedges, to prune or not to prune is always a problem. A completely unpruned hedge or shrub border will look like the unkempt woods. (My own is never pruned.) A perfect, neat hedge needs regular clipping, a chore some people enjoy. Others do not. The middle course is a good shaping once a year, and occasional clipping, depending on the desired degree of neatness.

The real secret, however, is to choose a hedge that will grow no taller nor wider than is needed.

Pruning techniques are important. Hard pruning should be done in early spring before leafing occurs. Trimming can continue all summer, but not all the new growth should be removed. It can be cut back quite short, but a little needs to be left to produce the next year's growing buds.

All hedges must be wider at the bottom so that the lower leaves can get sun.

Mrs. Foster is an ecologist with the Boston Parks and Recreation Department.

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Lawn dividends

An ecological study in New York showed that Kentucky bluegrass foliage was nearly twice as abundant in autumn as during "summer slump," and about 80 percent more abundant than in spring.

Underground parts (rhizomes and roots) were half again more voluminous in winter than in summer, gradually increasing through autumn to the winter peak. This explains why autumn lawn attention pays big dividends. It paves the way for top performance come spring.

**'Born Free' star Gary Collins—
by phone from Kenya—tells of
series based on Adamson story**

able in his last years. But Bond thinks he jolly well should have been — and piles on the agony. The poet's wife is an invalid shrew, hardly less mean and greedily grasping than the only daughter the play allows them, Judith, a hard-faced managing woman.

By comparison the leading landowner, talking Shakespeare into agreeing to the land enclosures, is a relatively decent figure according to his capitalist lights. On the other hand Ben Johnson, dropping in to cadge some money and gripe anxiously at his more successful rival, is a spiteful snake.

There is no actor in the world today, perhaps, better able than Sir John Gielgud to convey the inner desolation which Bond is aiming to portray. Yet his performance remains merely dispirited. The actor who made one feel every possible depth in *Leontes*, in *Lear*, in *Prospero* — and who on a smaller scale told us so much about the pain of a simple spirit in David Storey's "Home" — can here offer no more than a long face and a whining voice. I'm afraid the poverty of effect lies not in the actor's known powers but in the merely sour spirit of the



Photo by Louis Chapin

Citizens of Arles playing a Saturday afternoon game of "la petanque," the Provençal version of bowls

Space to look and to listen

What do you do about a Mediterranean place that's practically guaranteed to show itself to you under sunlight, and on eight of the ten February days you are there, is greyed and drizzled with all the "wrong" weather?

One possibility is to be what the English writer James Pope-Hennessy calls an "amateur of travel," enjoying the atmospheres you find. Mine began officially with the burgeoning ports of Fos-Marseilles and ranged out into Provence. What I really had to find was room between the place and its weather. Room to look. Room, above all, to listen.

The acoustics of that room don't show in the Guide Bleu or on the sunny postcards, and they don't have to wait to be music at the summer festivals of Aix and Avignon and Orange. (Any more than I could ask Cezanne's Mont Sainte-Victoire, near Aix, to put off its mist-shrouded February wildness for the blue of the paintings.)

Even so, an actual concert may serve as acoustical reference; as it did for me: A program called "Musique en Scène" (Music on Stage), put on by the "Groupe de Musique Experimentale de Marseille."

Their stage was in the Nouveau

Gymnase, whose drab proscenium was marvellously transformed by lights, wisps of recitation, electronic tape, and about a hundred immaculate children into an evocative creation called "Au Pays des Mysteres Bleus" (In the Land of Blue Mysteries). The children's instruments ran from violins by way of burbling toy xylophones, clicked sticks, rifled paper, and stamped feet to emerge into the wordless wonder of their voices — all meticulously interwoven with the twitters and more cataclysmic events on tape.

There were weeks of good weather there; the sounds drowning the lights with color. I heard it echoed one late, slushy afternoon on the Arles railroad platform, as a union of university students flooded the underpass with warm song. And again, on a morning of rainy skies, I heard it fortissimo at the shipyard at La Clotat, in the great clamorous soundbox where steel hull plates were being cut and shaped, and volcanic thunder pushed up Cezanne's mountain to touch the blue mysteries.

However, where landscape, as such, juts up from the plain of Crau amid that rubbled alteration between man and nature — that emp-

tied stump of a vanished castle called Les Baux — there was the music of silence, shared by two lovers, a few workmen, some twisted sculpture in a courtyard, and the wind.

Marseilles itself showed another contrast. In the massive, prototypical apartment block built 22 years ago and known popularly today by the name of its architect — "Le Corbusier" — the inner spaces are hermetically sealed against noise. The total weather there has to be your very own.

For most New Yorkers, bliss. For many Marseillais, imprisonment. I understood the reason on that sudden sunny morning when the Quai des Belges sprawled with the wares and the cries of the fish market — and again on an evening walk up one of the narrow, stepped montees that wind away from the Vieux Port. The tiny cafes were steaming with life. And behind the house shutters, closed against the dark, could be heard, felt, the laughter and the squabbles of Marseillais with a need for each other's sounds.

As an amateur of travel, I knew the need as well.

Louis Chapin

A sense of place

August Heckscher

If you cruise in waters where the fogs come in, to know where you are is the most important part of navigation. It is never so very difficult to get where you want to go — on one condition, sometimes, grim and harsh. This is that you must fix your place upon the sea. Having done that, even in the worst of circumstances the rest becomes possible.

We started out the other day in foul weather, but the predictions were favorable and we were tired of a shore-bound life. For three days the winds had been from the east and southeast, bringing fogs which veiled the nearest islands. More than that, they blocked from view the most palpable and familiar objects. I had recently trimmed a pine tree at the water's edge in order to get a better glimpse of the sea. Now not only the sea was gone, but the pine tree had retreated into a misty nowhere of its own.

Still, the marine forecasts were for a shift, and sure enough, after we had felt our way under power through the long, reef-filled channel, the breeze veered and then grew stronger. It was out of the southwest, an almost certain sign of clearing in these parts. Next the shore, and then the more distant islands on which our course was bent, came into sight. The world had not dissolved in mist after all, but only waited for the adventurous sailor to come out and claim it.

Our sails went up; still cautiously and a little incredulously we freed upon a bold headland a few miles off, noting the compass point in case the fog should return. That seemed improbable, but it was of first importance, as I was saying, that sailing on these shores one should know at any moment where one is.

Now the reader must imagine with what relief our small crew watched the clouds lift from the whole land and sea, and how joyously we bathed in a sunlight so long denied us. The

marine forecasts had been entirely right in their predictions. We had been right to reject the pleas of loved ones on shore and to set forth into the then impenetrable gloom! Our destination for the night required that we sail close-hauled, making wide tracks across an unbroken stretch of sea. So much the better. The breeze was still rising, and our minds were set alight upon the harbor where we would drop anchor, islanded and secure, in a fishing port where a half dozen lobster boats would be our only company.

Thus we sailed; and thus our careless spirits rose. But suddenly, despite the sunlight overhead and the bright blue of the sea, a haze might have been observed shrouding ever so delicately the landmarks around us. More suddenly still a bank of fog might have been noted rolling in across the waters. I say "might have been." Will not even the most professional of sailors make allowances for our mood and be tolerant of our predicament? The entire visible world was removed from us in the next moment, and we were within a context which seemed to give no clue to our exact whereabouts, and therefore left us without indication as to how we should proceed.

I digress at this tantalizing juncture to point out that contemporary man quite often finds himself in such a fix. He has many Utopian dreams; he, too, can contemplate the harbor where he would be. But all too frequently he doesn't know where he is. Within the state of things as they actually exist there are almost invariably factors not fully reckoned with — a drought in some far-off country, a rise in the price of some obscure commodity; and these in effect make his position quite different from what he imagines it to be.

The complexity of things thus confounds his bearings; so does the bland homogeneity of the environment within which he moves. In the simple, more sharply delineated world of our forefathers, cities had walls to indicate where they began and ended. Now we pass from city to suburb, and from suburb into the outskirts of another city, without ever being certain whether we have just left a place or are still in it. Most of the time we cannot pause without risking a massive pile-up of speeding cars. If we do stop, there is no one of whom to ask the way. As for the road maps, they tell us everything except our location.

In short, modern man, along with his legs and his capacity to smell, seems to be losing his sense of place.

Having drawn my moral, I invite the reader's attention once more to the little vessel in the midst of the sea. The rest of the tale is an anticlimax. For in the brief spell of fair weather the navigator had unobtrusively taken a few "fixes" on a hand-bearing compass, and unknown to the rest of the crew had his exact position plotted out. From there, even in the deepest fog, it was comparatively easy to move toward a gong indicated upon the chart. Our sails were furled; under power again we moved upwind in the direction of the unseen but soon distinguishable sound. Then following a shore upon which the surf could be detected breaking, we slipped between a headland and an island into port.

The next morning the fog had fled for good. Under a sky of brilliant blue we now saw for the first time the dozen little houses, the small boats and piers of our harbor of refuge. No one could ever mistake or forget that place. And from there, what a day of sailing it was — through narrow passages and around a dozen islands — to reach at evening the lights of home!

The Monitor's daily religious article

Overcome fear

If people are fearful of venturing out into the streets, spiritual preparedness can help them.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 410), "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!' Man is spiritual, not material. He reflects divine Life, Truth, and Love. Mrs. Eddy also says (p. 243), 'Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God.'"

The understanding of these truths keeps us safe. But we do have to understand them.

In the Bible are many instances of victory over fear and danger through faith in God. Certainly it was Moses' reliance on God that enabled him to lead the children of Israel through the Red Sea (see Exodus 14). And Christ

Jesus was so conscious of God's protection that he was able to pass through a crowd of those who had led him to the brow of a hill to throw him over it (Luke 4:29, 30).

A few weeks ago while walking home, I was accosted by a young man. At first I was startled, but, as a student of Christian Science, I have learned that man, in his real identity as the spiritual expression of God, is always expressing God. The reflection of divine Love can express only love. And I know that for this same reason I can express only love.

I was unafraid. I looked directly at the young man and asked sincerely, "May I help you?"

It was his turn to be startled. He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a pack of cigarettes. "Have you got a match?" he said.

"No, I'm sorry," I replied. "I haven't."

At that moment two people crossed the street in our direction and I told the young man they might be able to help him. Looking back a few seconds later, I saw the young couple had gone their way, and the young man had gone too.

As God's love and care for His spiritual creation — the universe, including man — take root in our consciousness, we know we can rely on Christ Jesus' words, "Be not afraid." And know why we need not be afraid.

All men, in their true spiritual nature, are the children of God, divine Love. They are loving and loved. The full realization of this grand fact would make all men brothers.

Love is the only long-term remedy for fear.

(Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.)

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels (Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Überwinde die Furcht!

Für denjenigen, der sich fürchtet, wenn er auf die Straße gehen muß, kann geistiges Vorbereitensein eine Hilfe sein.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 410): "Die christlich-wissenschaftliche Praxis beginnt mit Christi Grundton der Harmonie: 'Fürchtet euch nicht!' Der Mensch ist geistig, nicht materiell. Er spiegelt göttliches Leben, göttliche Wahrheit und göttliche Liebe wider. Ferner sagt Mrs. Eddy (S. 243): 'Wahrheit, Leben und Liebe sind ein Gesetz der Vernichtung gegen alles ihnen Unähnliche, weil sie nichts verkünden außer Gott.'"

Das Verständnis dieser Wahrheiten beschützt uns. Doch wir müssen sie wirklich verstehen.

In der Bibel finden wir viele Beispiele dafür, wie durch den Glauben an Gott Furcht und Gefahr besiegt wurden. Gewiß konnte Mose die Kinder Israel durch das Rote Meer führen, weil er sich auf Gott verließ (s. 2. Mose 14). Und Christus Jesus war sich des göttlichen Schutzes so sehr bewußt, daß er durch eine Menschenmenge hindurchgehen konnte, die ihn an den Rand des Berges geführt hatte, um ihn hinabzustürzen (Lukas 4:29, 30).

Vor einigen Wochen, als ich auf dem Heimweg war, trat ein junger Mann an mich heran. Ich war im ersten Augenblick ganz verduzt, doch als Christliche Wissenschaft-

rin habe ich gelernt, daß der Mensch in seiner wirklichen Identität als Gottes geistiger Ausdruck immer Gott ausdrückt. Die Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe kann nur Liebe zum Ausdruck bringen. Und ich weiß, daß auch ich aus demselben Grund nur Liebe ausdrücken kann.

Ich hatte keine Angst. Ich schaute dem jungen Mann direkt ins Gesicht und fragte ihn geradeheraus: "Kann ich Ihnen behilflich sein?"

Jetzt war er überrascht. Er griff in seine Tasche, zog eine Packung Zigaretten heraus und sagte: "Haben Sie Feuer?"

"Leider nicht", antwortete ich.

In diesem Augenblick kamen zwei Personen in unserer Richtung über die Straße, und ich sagte zu dem jungen Mann, daß sie ihm vielleicht helfen könnten. Als ich mich ein paar Sekunden später umschaute, war das junge Paar weitergegangen, und auch der junge Mann war nicht mehr zu sehen.

Wenn die Tatsache, daß Gott Seine geistige Schöpfung — das Universum, einschließlich des Menschen — liebt und für sie sorgt, in unserem Bewußtsein fest verankert ist, wissen wir, daß wir uns auf Christi Jesu Worte: "Fürchtet euch nicht!" verlassen können. Und wir wissen, warum wir uns nicht zu fürchten brauchen.

Alle Menschen sind in ihrer wahren geistigen Natur die Kinder Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe. Sie sind liebevoll und werden geliebt.

Die uneingeschränkte Vergewärtigung dieser herrlichen Tatsache würde alle Menschen zu Brüdern machen.

Liebe ist das einzige dauerhafte Heilmittel gegen Furcht.

*Christen Science, spricht kristlichen S'ians.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

And they shall fight against thee; but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee, saith the Lord, to deliver thee.—Jer. 1:19



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[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Surmontez la peur !

Si quelqu'un a peur de s'aventurer dans la rue, il peut s'aider en se préparant spirituellement.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (p. 410) : « La pratique scientifique et chrétienne commence par la note tonique de l'harmonie que nous a donnée le Christ : "N'ayez point de peur !" L'homme est spirituel, non matériel. Il reflète la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour divins. Mrs. Eddy dit également (p. 243) : « La Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour agissent en tant que loi d'annihilation contre tout ce qui leur est dissemblable, parce qu'ils ne proclament rien hormis Dieu. »

La compréhension de ces vérités nous met en sécurité. Mais il nous faut vraiment les comprendre.

Dans la Bible, il y a de nombreux exemples de victoire sur la peur et le danger grâce à la foi en Dieu. C'est certainement la confiance que Moïse mit en Dieu qui lui permit de conduire les enfants d'Israël à travers la mer Rouge (voir Exode 14). Et Christ Jésus était si conscient de la protection de Dieu qu'il fut capable de passer au milieu de ceux qui le menèrent jusqu'au sommet de la montagne, afin de le précipiter en bas (Luc 4:29, 30).

Il y a quelques semaines, je fus accosté par un jeune homme, alors que je rentrais à pied chez moi. Je fus tout d'abord surprise, mais, en tant qu'étudiante de la Science Chrétienne, j'ai appris que l'homme, en son identité réelle comme expression spirituelle de Dieu, exprime constamment Dieu. Le reflet de l'Amour divin ne peut exprimer que l'Amour. Et je sais que pour cette même raison je ne puis exprimer moi-même que l'Amour.

Je n'avais pas peur. Je regardai le jeune homme dans les yeux et lui demandai : « Puis-je vous aider ? »

Ce fut à son tour d'être surpris. Il plonge la main dans une de ses poches et en ressortit un paquet de cigarettes. « Avez-vous une allumette ? » me demanda-t-il.

« Non, je regrette, je n'en ai point », lui répondis-je.

C'est à ce moment que deux personnes traversèrent la rue dans notre direction et je dis au jeune homme qu'elles pourraient peut-être l'aider. Comme je regardais derrière moi quelques secondes plus tard, je vis que le jeune couple avait continué sa route et que le jeune homme était parti également.

A mesure que l'amour et la sollicitude de Dieu pour sa création spirituelle — l'univers y compris l'homme — prennent racine dans notre conscience, nous savons que nous pouvons nous reposer sur ces paroles de Christ Jésus : « N'ayez point de peur », et savoir pourquoi nous ne devons pas avoir peur.

Tous les hommes, dans leur vraie nature spirituelle, sont les enfants de Dieu, l'Amour divin. Ils sont aimants et aimés. Tous les hommes seraient frères s'ils comprenaient pleinement cette grande vérité.

L'amour est le seul antidote à long terme contre la peur.

*Christen Science : prononcer kristlienn s'ians.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear. then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, September 6, 1974

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Not forgetting China

George Bush, appointed to be the next American envoy to Peking, is a former congressman, ambassador to the United Nations, and vice-presidential aspirant. His credentials should be acceptable to the status-conscious Chinese.

He is also a likable man of affability and humor and should, as he did at the UN, move about well in diplomatic circles.

The Peking post itself, while still prestigious, has lost its early glow. David Bruce stuck it out as head of the United States mission for over a year and his resignation was expected. "Opening up" China had its glamorous aura in the beginning, but American diplomats there are now settled into a humdrum life in a humdrum capital, encountering the normal problems of doing business with a Communist bureaucracy.

Although the honeymoon is over, Peking is no less important a mission. In fact it is now again a focus of interest as President Ford begins to cope with big-power diplomacy — and as the Fulbright delegation roams China. The Chinese no doubt are anxious to feel out the new man in the White House and Mr. Ford will want to give China the same close attention he does the Soviet Union. The need carefully to calibrate relations with the world's two Communist giants and rivals remains.

Mr. Bush goes to Peking at what seems to be a time of lull in Sino-American relations. A year ago Secretary Kissinger spoke of "accelerating" an improvement of ties, but the word has not been heard since.

Politics and preoccupations in both countries seem to have slowed the momentum. China has been witnessing a "mini-cultural revolution" of sorts while Washington has been experiencing its own brand of political purification and also giving attention to such crisis spots as the Middle East and Cyprus.

But through it all the two governments have carefully sought to convey that the Sino-American rapprochement remains a permanent element of their foreign policy and that relations have not been affected. As one sign of this, they note, trade has continued to expand.

It is gratifying that this is so. But the time has come to sort things out and to move forward. Cultural exchanges, for example, are going considerably slower than they might; some American scholars complain that the Chinese have been calling the tune and want more reciprocity in this field.

The Chinese, for their part, do not enjoy most-favored-nation tariff treatment for their goods in the U.S. and this is one reason why trade is heavily imbalanced in the Americans' favor. There is also the overriding and sensitive question of the legal status of Taiwan, which probably will not be dealt with very soon however.

In any event, it is extremely important to world stability that the Sino-American dialogue continue and relations grow stronger. This is a high priority for the new Ford administration.

The coal talks

How the current coal industry wage talks are handled — by union, mine owner, and government leaders — will have a strong impact on the role coal plays in America's critical energy plans as well as on the fight against inflation.

Coal can have quite a future. Some 94 percent of America's usable fossil fuel resources are in the form of coal, only 6 percent in oil and natural gas. One plan to make the United States self-sufficient in energy calls for increasing coal production from the current 600 million tons a year to 1.5 billion tons by 1985.

Coal is already enjoying a strong market. The price of coal rose from \$11 a ton last fall to \$24 a ton this spring. Profits at one coal company were up 500 percent in the first half of 1974 compared with the first half of 1973, with the sale of only 8 percent more coal.

But most coal industry experts are expecting a strike when the current three-year contract expires Nov. 12. High industry profits, the need for new United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller to show his mettle as bargainer, strong rank-and-file demands to catch up on benefits such as paid sick leave and pensions — these factors point to a determined union push for a pact at least matching the 40 percent increase in wages and benefits over three years settled on by the steel industry.

The union's victory last week in winning recognition for workers in Harlan County, Kentucky, after a 13-month walkout, has boosted the union's spirits. Its recent one-week "memorial" shutdown prevented the mining of 9 million tons of coal — eating into the two-week stockpile the steel industry has built up as a hedge against a strike. The utilities have built up a three-month stockpile of coal, but the one-week mine shutdown showed that even this stockpile could be vulnerable in the event of a longer strike.

President Ford cautiously refrained from any mention of coal in a recent statement about energy supplies. But Mr. Ford would have to enter the picture if an 80-day cooling off period were called under the Taft-Hartley Act. The coal contract negotiations also coincide with the President's efforts to formulate an inflation-fighting program. He thus may soon be in the sensitive position of urging wage restraint while trying to hold on to labor support for wage-price guidelines.

Several things argue for the possibility of reaching a settlement without a long or costly strike. The United Mine Workers under Mr. Miller is a vastly more

democratic, enlightened union than it was under Tony Boyle. The new leaders lack executive and bargaining experience. But they are being coached by United Auto Worker negotiators, who are about as able at the task as anyone.

The management side in the coal industry has improved in recent years too. Nine of the 10 largest coal producers are subsidiaries of oil, steel, or metal mining companies. These more sophisticated companies are not so apt to let contract talks bog down needlessly.

What the UMW needs is not so much a whopping big contract now as a responsible, orderly start toward building a union organization that can deliver for the workers over the next decade. Calling a coal strike and precipitating another energy crunch that could rival the oil crisis of last spring would not help the union's cause. The same pressure is on the coal companies not to drive the union to the wall.

Tempering wage and price demands throughout the economy will require a spirit of accommodation. A long, costly coal strike would hardly help Mr. Ford curb inflation or contribute to energy development.

Arts milestone

As the National Council on the Arts celebrated its tenth anniversary this week, it was rightly looking less to the past than to such future prospects as a bicentennial "City Spirit" program to link the arts to people where they live.

Indeed, 10 years is not much of a past for government support of the arts. Though United States arts funding has increased dramatically in recent years, it remains short of \$1 per capita a year, much lower than the rate in European countries where such support has long been taken for granted. And a recent Ford Foundation study finds that, even if the present trend of government increases continues, "the bulk of the burden of support of performing arts organizations would still presumably remain with the private local sector."

But at least a national commitment to the arts has been made; it is being vigorously and creatively pursued in Washington; and President Ford proclaims himself a "total convert." The country has come a long way. President Johnson noted that arts council bills had been pending since 1877 until he signed the present council into law in 1964.

'Ugh, ooof, ow . . . umph . . .



The Christian Science Monitor

Winds of change

Spanish-American boom

By William H. Stringer

Would you credit the statement if told that, by the year 2000, another United States minority would surpass the size of the black community? But that is probably the case. Officials predict that by the year 2000 the broad category of "Spanish-Americans" may become the country's largest minority.

Of the Spanish-Americans coming into the U.S., more than 80 or 70 percent are from Mexico. Perhaps one-half of these are coming illegally. Most of these "chicanos" are settling in the southwestern and western states — California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.

Another 15 percent are from Puerto Rico, and these are, by law, U.S. citizens by birth, which is not the case with the Mexican-Americans. After two decades of rapid growth, the Puerto Rican migration is slowing down. There have been new opportunities in Puerto Rico. This group has settled mainly in the New York City area, though there are Puerto Rican enclaves in many Eastern cities.

Seven percent of the Spanish-Americans are from Cuba, and these have settled chiefly in Florida, particularly Miami. They are of the Cuban middle class — doctors, lawyers, businessmen, real estate operators, restaurateurs, and so on. They have made a very successful transition from the Cuban to the American economy. Another 6 percent are descended from Central or South American roots.

For many years the growing Spanish-American minority has been on the whole very quiet. Those termed "wetbacks," who crossed the Rio Grande illegally, were afraid that if they spoke up they would be handed over to the immigration authorities and deported.

The Spanish-speaking population in the U.S. is estimated at about 12 million persons, or slightly more. It is increasing by more than half a million per year. By 1980, some officials estimate, the total number of these newcomers, from Mexico mainly, may reach one million persons annually.

Eight years ago, some 20,000 illegal immigrants were returned to Mexico. Last year, 800,000 were caught and sent back. This year, the estimate is that a million illegal immigrants will be apprehended and sent back. But it is also estimated that, for all the illegal immigrants who are caught, hundreds of thousands of others are not apprehended, and remain as members of the U.S. population. There is a brisk trade in illegal immigrants, who pay \$200 to \$700 to obtain entry. The Immigration Service is efficient, but the border is 1,700 miles long and difficult to patrol.

Of California's population (about 20,000,000) three out of every 20 are Mexican-Americans. In Texas the figure is one out of every four. The time can come when all of south Texas is Mexican, and half of Los Angeles.

This influx already is having a perceptible influence on American custom, language, music, and literature. In Laredo, Texas, for instance, three schools are taught half of the time in Spanish, half in English. Thousands of chicanos are enrolled in California's colleges and junior colleges. Every large city in the U.S. has

at least one radio or television station with programs in Spanish. There are five representatives and one senator of Spanish descent in the American Congress.

The Spanish-Americans now are developing a pride of origin, as have other ethnic minorities. They are learning English earlier. They see social progress for themselves, better jobs.

What cultural impact will the influx of Spanish-Americans have in the future? Will it be as great as that of blacks? The question warrants study by such "think tanks" as the Brookings Institution and the Rand Corporation.

And should anything be done about the big illegal movement that has developed from Mexico, which has one of the fastest growing populations in the world? Should Mexico and the U.S. make larger efforts to shut off illegal immigration? Should there be new laws?

The first priority, according to men like Henry M. Ramirez, chairman of the U.S. Government's Cabinet committee on opportunities for Spanish-speaking people, is to advise the American public what is happening.

Mirror of opinion

Nothing lasts

What is the matter with modern concrete? The concrete runway at the Des Moines airport cracked and crumbled and became undermined by water beneath till patching with asphalt no longer helped.

Airport officials say this is largely because Boeing 727 aircraft put a far bigger load per wheel on the concrete paving than it was designed for. Cedar Rapids airport officials say the same thing happened there. And elsewhere.

But how all the airports and airlines scrambled to get 727 service!

Concrete paving of the nation's Interstate highways has no such excuse for breaking up, but it breaks up anyway, sometimes almost immediately, elsewhere a bit later. The excuse is that the road must carry more traffic than planned, and more of it heavy trucks. What did the designers expect?

But these are only the more spectacular of concrete breakups. Supermarket and shopping center parking lots, which should have the best of design and which have loads only about as expected, show similar fragility, often within a year or two.

Nothing lasts.

Yet we saw the ruins of an abandoned farmhouse recently with the original chimney standing firm after more than half a century, the mortar still hard and gleaming. Most recent brick veneer dwellings and commercial buildings soon have their mortar crumbling and have to have costly repointing jobs.

In Rome, the huge brick and concrete dome of the Pantheon built by the Emperor Hadrian about 120 A.D. still stands, 141 feet in diameter, unsupported except by the walls at the edges of the massive dome.

We cannot believe engineers were better in those days. — Des Moines Register

India's A-test

By Russell Brines

India's nuclear explosion last spring may have surprised and shocked much of the world, but it was an almost predictable result of the nation's intense drive for self-confidence.

The morale of newly independent India was shattered by a brief but slashing Chinese invasion in 1962. The Indians turned in shock and anger from proclaimed peacefulness to massive rearmament. Diverting vital funds from economic rehabilitation, they built one of the world's largest military establishments. This led to two bloody wars with neighboring Pakistan, and only a clear-cut victory in the second, in 1971, seemed to restore viable self-respect.

The impetus from this intensive effort carried over into nuclear science, a field of particular Indian expertise, and the nuclear explosion can be attributed in part to that old Chinese attack. By setting off a sophisticated implosion blast on May 18, Indian scientists finally made the world conscious of a message that generals and politicians unsuccessfully had tried to get across.

The message is that the Hindus are not weak and vacillating but tough, self-reliant and determined to remain independent, in their own way.

The history of the subcontinent during the next decade or so may depend upon how the Indians fulfill the role they have assigned themselves.

The late Jawaharlal Nehru built India's nonalignment on the premise that moral persuasion, international goodwill and the Himalayan mountains would protect a militarily weak country. This concept survived the first intrusion of the cold war, the United States-Pakistan military alliance in 1954, and India did not re-arm.

The Chinese breached the mountains eight years later, and sizable armies overran parts of northeastern India in a one-month preplanned hit-and-run war. The attack created intense repercussions partly because of the Indian character, partly because it destroyed the new nation's basic ideals and partly because of fear. Nehru himself first invited a U.S. military presence into the Indian Ocean, and a task force was on the way, in response to his urging, when Peking announced a unilateral ceasefire.

The Indians then set out to build a military establishment capable simultaneously of deterring any second Chinese attack and of containing Pakistan, with which one war already had been fought. The buildup and inept Indian diplomacy led directly to the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, launched by the Pakistanis behind a guerrilla "national liberation" war which failed. The conflict ended in a draw, but it set off the pressures that resulted in the war of 1971 and the independence of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. There is no convincing evidence the Indians sought or wanted the latest conflict, but when they entered it, they successfully used the same guerrilla strategy which previously had failed the Pakistanis.

"We in this country," says the respected Indian journalist, Inder Malhotra, "have experienced the folly of neglecting national defense. The disaster that we brought on our heads in 1962 left behind a trauma which we could not fully get out of until the 1971 war with Pakistan for the liberation of Bangladesh. Only a very foolish individual or nation makes the same mistake twice."

Today, India maintains the world's fourth largest military establishment, totaling 948,000 men, backed by the third largest military equipment manufacturing complex. This force, the Indians say, is necessary to defend 10,000 miles of land borders with China and Pakistan and 3,500 miles of coastline. Pakistan insists the Indians are deployed primarily against the 402,000-man Pakistan military establishment.

It was in 1971, the year of India's greatest military victory, that the decision to prepare for a nuclear explosion was made, Indian officials

say. They insist nuclear power will be used only for nonmilitary purposes, and there is apparent need for this new technology for any rapid solution of the country's vast economic problems. But the blast was bound to have military repercussions, as the Indians knew, and few Asian observers would be surprised if they developed some sort of weapons capability. There is no indication, however, that an attempt to establish a nuclear arsenal is likely or possible.

No military requirement in 1971 or now forced well-armed India to develop a nuclear threat for defensive purposes. Indian plans are based upon the supposition that China will not use its nuclear weapons in any future conflict. Yet it is an inescapable geopolitical fact that some form of nuclear capability represents the ultimate goal for an aspiring military power, especially perhaps for a country like India which has sacrificed so much to arm itself against a giant neighbor.

In its own way and at its own pace, India went nuclear for much the same reasons of national pride as Britain, France, and China. And, its leaders insist, it had the same right to do so. The Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968, which Western chancelleries quote so often and which India refused to sign, was denounced in India as a device to penalize the nonnuclear nations for the benefit of the Big Five. But, militarily, India's achievement could have a far more unsettling influence than these earlier breaches of the superpower monopoly, if only because it might encourage other fringe nations, possibly including Pakistan, to accelerate their own nuclear programs.

Psychologically, this development, whether good or bad, marks a distinct stage in the development of the Indian nation. National pride and confidence are essential to nation-building, and perhaps they can be achieved in a nation as diverse as India only through war, military strength and dramatic defiance of the outside world. The nuclear achievement by itself has given Prime Minister Indira Gandhi another chance to control a fractious country swept by inflation-bred unrest.

Internationally, India now has a fresh opportunity to establish less explosive relations with Pakistan and other nations, to lay the Chinese ghost and to disentangle itself from the Soviet Union, on which it depends for much of its military strength.

There are some signs that India, like Egypt, is seeking a more balanced international position with a new opening to the West. The alternative, for the Indians, is to risk another cycle of local wars and fresh internal turmoil, created in part by intense Sino-Soviet rivalries which have spilled over into India during the past several years.

Mr. Brines is a specialist in Asian affairs and author, among other books, of the "Indo-Pakistani Conflict."

Readers write

Guatemala pleasures

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was much pleased to read the article by Inga Runvold on Guatemala, as I had visited all these places in 1966. Everyone made us feel welcome. Also, it was so educational to meet and enjoy the scenery and the lovely people. I should like to go again and stay for many days. Butte, Mont. Faye S. Perry

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

The pool and the President

Commentary by Harry Reasoner on ABC News

People are naturally watching with great interest how the new President is going to face up to the tougher issues. By tougher I mean the ones that really test a man's mettle and sense of values. Of course Mr. Ford is against inflation, of course he is for peace. But is he willing to stand up and be counted — or dive in and be counted — on the matter of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt White House Swimming Pool?

That's the pool that is in the roofed gallery that connects the residence part of the White House with the West Wing. You can't see it now because one of the first things the Nixon administration did was to cover it over, put in a green rug and some chintzy maple furniture and move the White House press in there. The

ostensible reason was that the press needed more room. The suspicion is that Mr. Nixon's staff also wanted to get them out of the lobby so they couldn't see who was visiting whom in the West Wing. Anyway, all logic says now is the time to take up the floor, run some water and a little chlorine into the old pool, and put the press back in the lobby, or, in good weather, out on the lawn.

What better way to demonstrate Mr. Ford's intentions of having an open presidency than by giving a splash party? Besides, he likes to swim. Besides, that pool, paid for by the pennies of American citizens, cost \$21,316 in 1893. Using it now instead of building a new one would be a fine example of inflation fighting.

There might be, of course, a few reporters and technicians who would be stubborn about giving up their quarters. They could come to work in swimming trunks.